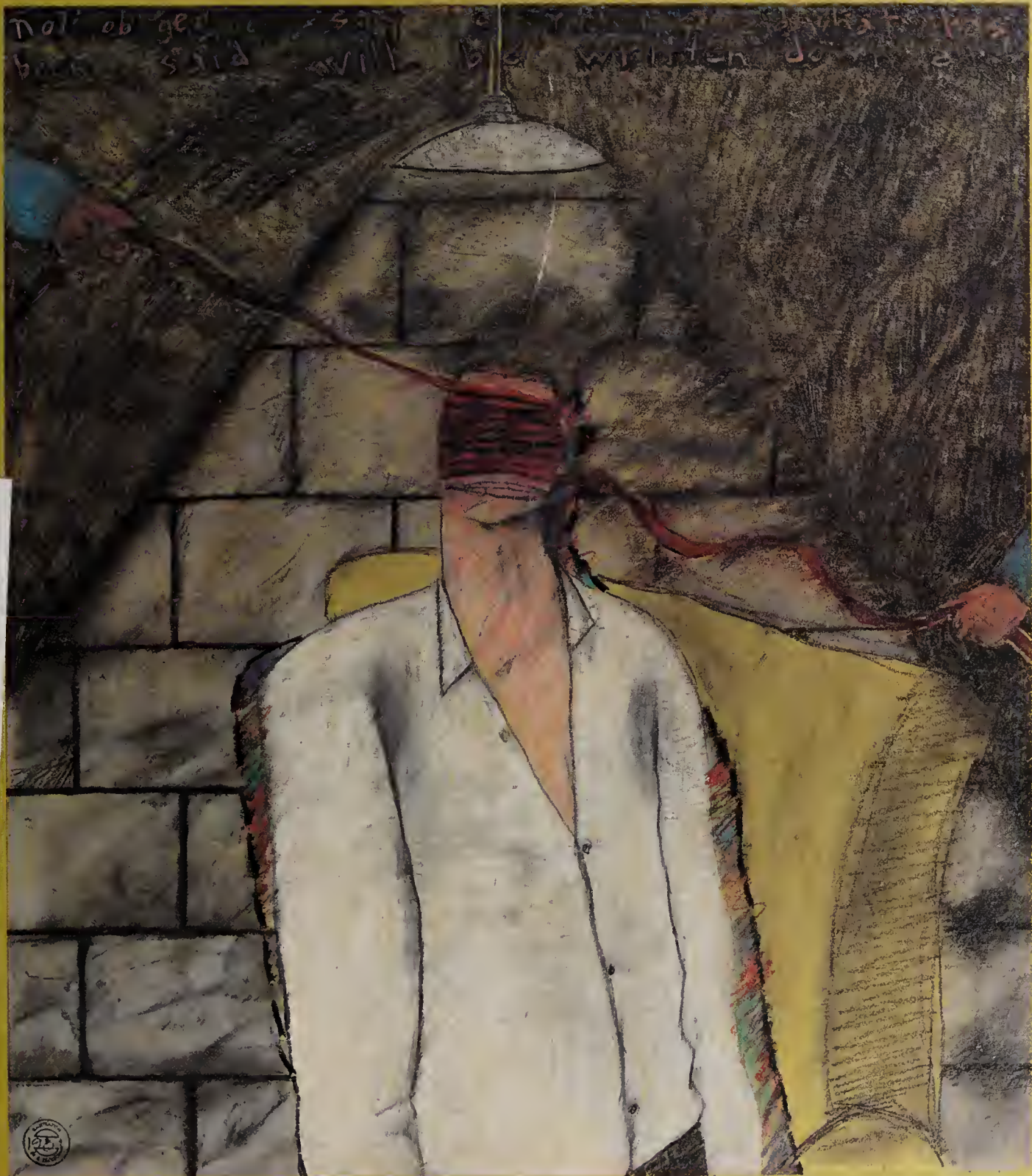


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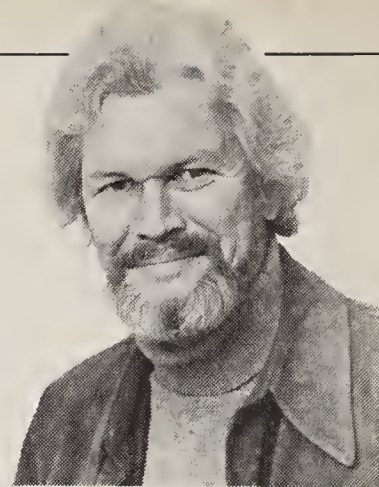
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A MATTER OF RECOGNITION



During the coming academic year the University of Toronto joins forces with more than 1,000 institutions of higher learning in Canada and the United States to promote and publicize an international celebration of the power of the human mind. It is a positive response to a negative situation, and its importance cannot be overstressed.

Like all other segments of society, educational institutions are faced with problems that emanate from the condition of the economy, however they are afflicted as well by special problems that grow out of fluctuations in student populations. But the real crunch for Canadian universities is political.

Speaking to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada early last summer, Secretary of State Francis Fox observed that the federal government is unhappy with the lack of recognition it receives for its financial contribution to post-secondary education, and with the lack of accountability which means the government "is not in a position to influence the educational system to produce the kinds of university graduates needed by the economy". Hence Ottawa's inclination to cut back — or at least to threaten to cut back — the flow of money, particularly through the Established Programs Financing scheme [Ottawa *Gambit*, *The Graduate* March/April 1981].

The federal contribution of \$3 billions a year represents 58 per cent of post-secondary funding in Canada. Said Fox, with massive understatement, "if the federal government were to withdraw completely from all post-secondary education, the effect throughout the total educational system would be felt instantly, not only in lost services, decaying facilities and a declining research capacity, but also in the minds and spirits of Canadian students".

At a time of international economic crisis and dangerous global political stress, the need for skilled leaders and educated citizens has never been greater. Obviously the universities are the principal source of supply. Why, then, are political priorities changing, with universities' funds threatened?

Because the government, too, is subject to the vagaries of the condition of the economy — regardless of any culpability — and taxpayers demand restraint in public spending. Since a relatively small constituency would be directly affected by fewer dollars spent on research and higher education, politicians perceive them as areas where

they can economize without losing too many votes.

Hence a celebration of the mind, to remind us all of the importance of scholarship to society and the impact the universities have had and continue to have on the quality of life. To deal with such matters in the pages of *The Graduate* is, perhaps, to preach to the converted. Yet "Ottawa" is ultimately an expression of your opinion and "Ottawa" feels that now is the time to put higher education even lower on its list of priorities.

In this context the Mindpower Campaign acquires a definite urgency.

The campaign is being organized by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), which is the professional association of people working in external relations in universities and colleges in Canada, the United States and overseas. CASE has 2,000 institutional members and 42 of 54 Canadian institutions belong to it.

Many events are being planned, culminating in an international Higher Education Day Celebration next July, when the CASE assembly meets in Toronto. The council will honour outstanding service to Canadian higher education and will bring together educators from several countries.



Speaking of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and its continuing recognition of excellence, congratulations are in order for those involved with and responsible for the Senior Alumni program at U of T, which received the first Grand Award won by a Canadian institution. See Joyce Forster's column for details.

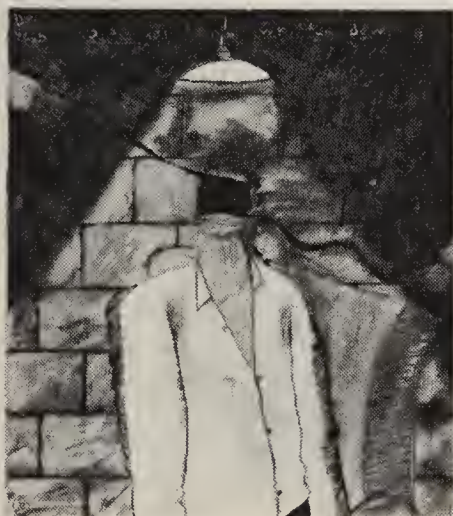
And — oh, yes — *The Graduate* was this year named one of the top 10 university magazines in North America by CASE, chosen from among 77 magazines submitted. We're rather pleased about that and express our appreciation to CASE, to those who have contributed articles and ideas, and to the very small staff whose dedication and energy made it possible.

We thought you'd like to know.

Editor

CANADA'S
ENERGY IS
MINDPOWER

GRADUATE



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CONCEPTIONS OF JUSTICE

BY SUSAN SWAN



IT DEPENDS ON YOUR POINT OF VIEW

Police detectives have enormous power to “make” crime following bureaucratic recipes which are routinely applied to achieve the desired outcome, according to a Centre of Criminology study.

The five-year study to examine detectives’ discretion in terms of the way they use the law and police resources to construct police accounts was conducted by Richard Ericson, professor of criminology and sociology, and Hans Helder, master’s student in criminology. Ericson published the findings in the spring in a textbook entitled *Making Crime: A Study of Detective Work* (Butterworths).

This report is the first to be published of six core studies in a multi-disciplinary research project on the major participants in the criminal justice system. The others are: the victim by sociology professor John Hagan; the defence lawyer by sociology professor James Giffen and research associate Dianne Macfarlane; the crown attorney by sociology professor James Wilkins; the patrol police by Ericson; and the accused by Ericson and research associate Patricia Baranek.

Peter Solomon, Jr., professor of political economy and sociology, and Bernard Dickens, professor of law, are reviewing the implications of the studies. Anthony Doob, director of the Centre of Criminology, says the project, a longitudinal study that follows 100 criminal cases, involving 131 accused, from arrest to sentencing, is the first in North America and Great Britain to examine the criminal justice system as a whole. The complete project covers 15 studies.

In *Making Crime*, Ericson argues that crime can be seen as a bureaucratic product manufactured by police to justify their organization. His analysis is part of a body of modern criminological thought which holds that those with social and political power define the criteria for crime; police act as “agents of control”, directing their attentions to individuals and groups the establishment considers threatening.

To obtain data, Ericson and Helder rode with detective teams in cruisers, interviewed police, analyzed documents, observed briefing sessions, sat in the office as reports were typed, watched searches and listened to interrogations in the station on 295 cases in which detectives charged 56 of 96 suspects. Their observations from 179 shifts led Ericson to conclude that detectives have an arsenal of weapons to ensure co-operation from the accused and to gain approval from the victim for the way the case has been handled.

A major weapon in the hands of detectives is the Criminal Code: stiff maximum penalties induce the accused to think that pleading guilty is less risky than contesting charges. The Canadian code is notoriously punitive, Ericson says. It was written by Sir James Fitz-James Stephens for the U.K. but the British parliament found it too harsh and turned it down. Canada adopted Fitz-James Stephens’ code in 1892 and it has had no major revisions since.

The law permits multiple charges in one situation although a conviction may be unobtainable on more than one. So detectives lay multiple charges to ensure a strong position for the crown attorney in pre-court negotiations with the defence lawyer over which charge will be pursued — plea bargaining. Ericson found the crown attorney would withdraw some charges in exchange for a guilty plea on one,



or withdraw all charges in exchange for information about another case or for a return of stolen goods.

"The way detectives do things routinely produces a guilty plea. And a guilty plea has the advantage for the police of making it unlikely that the judge will enquire into how detectives constructed the case," says Ericson.

The law regarding searches and interrogations is also favourable to police, he says. Research shows that the average citizen has little protection. Detectives routinely use Justices of the Peace to "rubber stamp" search warrants. Most JPs haven't the time or the resources to enquire into the reasons for a search and, in most cases, detectives had developed long-standing relationships with certain JPs whose co-operation occasionally meant allowing the detective to forge their name on a warrant.

If detectives don't want to get a warrant, they can ask permission to search. Acceptance of police authority is such that these requests are rarely turned down.

During interrogations, Ericson discovered, police were able to manipulate suspects. He found the suspect was seldom told about keeping silent until after he had agreed to give a written statement and then the suspect was left to notice a "right to silence caution" typed on the form used for the written statement. That it appears there allows detectives to say in court that the suspect was cautioned. However, detectives already had verbal evidence which they could use in court if the judge decided it was admissible.

As for seeing a lawyer, Ericson found detectives almost never mentioned this and often deflected requests for a lawyer until interrogation was under way.

Because keeping silent and access to a third party are not laws enacted by parliament, police are not obliged to advise suspects about them.

Ericson is sceptical about the amount of improvement that would follow if these were made law. He points to findings of studies in the U.S., where police are legally required to give cautions at the point of arrest, showing the majority of suspects were not told about their rights or were told in such a way that they didn't know what police meant.

A surprising discovery was that most cases cannot be solved unless a suspect has been identified by witnesses. Detectives commonly investigated cases where a suspect had been identified and did little or nothing on the others, even when they had nothing more pressing to do.

Ericson found that detectives relied on a variety of techniques to "cool out" victims of cases, mostly property crimes, where no suspect had been identified. Ploys included pleading an over-load of cases, without mentioning that many would be filed without investigation; indirectly blaming the victim by suggesting his security was deficient; phoning a victim a few weeks after the crime, saying the investigation was under way when, in fact, the case was about to be filed and forgotten.

In their behaviour, Ericson says, detectives are no differ-

ent from other bureaucrats who find a way to manipulate appearances so the public will think they are doing their job. But their large discretionary powers leave accused and victim at a disadvantage because they do not know the recipes police use. Just as the accused can be coerced into co-operating with threats of stiff maximum penalties, not realizing these are rarely enforced to their limits, the victim of a property crime has no way of knowing the phone call from a detective is probably the last thing done about his case.

Ericson's criminology career grew out of boyish impressions of police which were "most favourable". At 13, he went on his first "ride-along" with an uncle who worked for the Montreal police. In high school, Ericson toyed with becoming a policeman or lawyer. At 32, with an impressive scholarly publishing list to his credit, the lanky Toronto-raised academic says he identifies with police only in their role as employees of an organization.

His scholarly perspective along with his height made it hard, he says, to be a "fly on the wall". "Criminology research is not straightforward and we don't always make the right decision. In some situations, our ethical dilemmas are not unlike the ethical dilemmas of the police officer or, for that matter, of the journalist.

On several occasions, detectives falsely identified Helder and Ericson as police to suspects in custody. Ericson played along despite his unease. For one thing, if he contradicted the police he might have been charged with interfering with an officer in the execution of his duties. For another, it could have affected police co-operation on the study.

"It was a moral dilemma," says Ericson, who did what he could to prepare his researchers for those situations ultimately requiring individual decisions.

On several occasions, the crown attorney called Ericson to appear in court on cases he was observing. He testified despite his concern that a researcher should influence the area under study as little as possible.

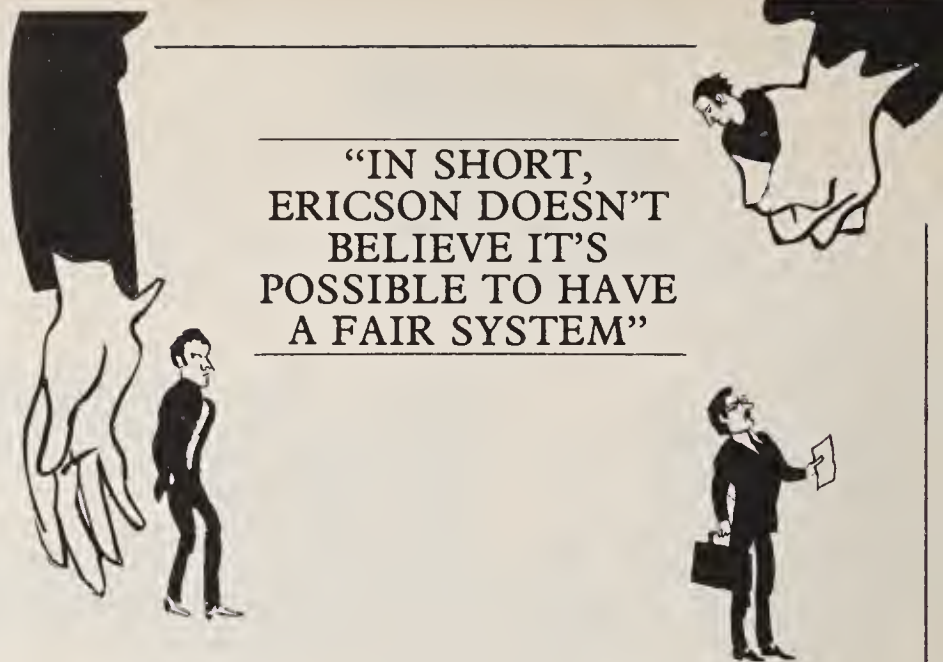
One of these appearances was a case in the Supreme Court in which an accused rapist claimed he had been beaten by police during interrogation. Ericson was asked to testify because he had witnessed most, but not all, of the arrest; he had seen no signs of police brutality. Then he discovered, because he had given a copy of his written statement to the defence, he had annoyed the crown attorney. Ericson thinks if the adversary system has integrity, the defence should have equal access to documents.

In the end, the rapist was acquitted — a decision which had not been affected by Ericson's testimony.

The agreement made in 1976 between U of T and the board of police commissioners, giving Ericson permission to carry out the studies on detectives and patrol officers, stipulates that police would have the right to respond to criticisms before publication. A problem came up before publication of *Making Crime* when the board objected to Ericson's conclusions. It was decided that the force would not be named and the board's anonymous response would be printed as an appendix.

The 12-page response denounces Ericson's research for failing to adhere to "the scientific rigours of reporting". He is criticized for incomplete data, "negativistic interpretations" and it is suggested that Ericson and Helder were victims of practical jokes played by detectives during the processing of reports. The board was angry about the

"IN SHORT,
ERICSON DOESN'T
BELIEVE IT'S
POSSIBLE TO HAVE
A FAIR SYSTEM"



reports of forged search warrants and then, in a contradictory argument, chided the researchers for not co-operating to help punish the officers involved.

In a three-page rebuttal following the board's response, Ericson argues that he and Helder were experienced enough to realize when detectives were joking.

Ericson, with three of the six core projects, dominates the longitudinal study. And his study on patrol police provided the 131 accused whose path through the legal system was followed. For the comprehensive study, a researcher was in court each time one of the 131 accused appeared — and some cases dragged on for as long as two years. Thousands of hours were spent interviewing and taping sessions with crown attorneys and defence lawyers.

Such thoroughness is expensive and the reason similar projects haven't been done before, says Anthony Doob. But the centre was able to get long-term grants totalling almost \$1.5 million from the Donner Canadian Foundation, the Connaught Fund, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Department of Justice and the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Some interpretations of the pooled data differ. James Wilkins, who conducted the study on crown attorneys, disagrees with the conclusions drawn by Ericson and Baranek in their study on the accused, *The Ordering of Justice: A Study of Accused Persons as Dependents in the Criminal Process*: that the accused walks into the court with everything decided except his sentence.

Police, crown attorney and defence lawyer co-operate to talk the accused into a guilty plea on one of the offences charged, say Ericson and Baranek. They argue that plea bargaining sessions are not usually a bargain for the accused but a bureaucratic procedure where the accused gets "the going rate" and is moved step by step through the legal process without much choice or autonomy. Wilkins doesn't see the crown attorney as a subservient cog in the legal machinery but notes that if researchers spend time looking at things from the point of view of the accused, it's likely they will see things as the accused sees them. The same could be said of those studying crown attorneys, Wilkins admits ruefully. "It's not a particularly scientific area if you need first of all to pass a test as to whether you're on the side of one of the participants or another."

For Wilkins, the success of the longitudinal study lies in the enormous pool of shared findings. "We all co-operated despite the fact that criminology is a discipline characterized by ideological disputes."

Anthony Doob says there is no consensus among criminologists. Differences show in approach and questions asked. Liberal criminologists wonder why anyone would break the rules that nearly all of us accept; more radical criminologists wonder why behaviour that seems acceptable to some seems disreputable to others.

It may be, as Wilkins suggests, that scientific objectivity isn't possible in a social science like criminology. Its subject, the criminal justice system, with its different participants, could be a metaphor for life itself, with almost as many points of view as there are individuals.

Findings from all six core studies reinforce Ericson's findings with detectives that there is a wide gap between public perceptions, influenced by American television, and the way the criminal justice system operates in Canada.

Dianne Macfarlane, who collaborated on the study on defence lawyers with James Giffen, found Canadian lawyers have less room to manoeuvre on behalf of clients than their American counterparts.

John Hagan's study on victims points out that over the years their role has been reduced to a largely "ceremonial" one in a detached system which views offences as crimes against society rather than crimes against the individual.

Ericson's study with Baranek on the accused found little evidence of the adversary nature of criminal law as 79 per cent of cases studied involved guilty pleas. On a plea of guilty the judge passes sentence on an uncontested charge.

Neither Ericson nor Doob are surprised by the obvious implication that the Canadian legal system is not an even-handed one, pitting adversaries of equal resources against one another. "Many social scientists spend time trying to document social discrepancies," says Ericson. "But we took it for granted there would be discrepancies because they are built into the system."

He points out that under an equitable system there would be mobile defence counsels to assist the suspect, a computer information bank that the suspect could call upon for a record of the police officer involved, all accused would plead not guilty and those found not guilty would be compensated.

"The Canadian legal system is not about providing equality of resources. It's about controlling particular activities in virtually any way that can be achieved," Ericson says.

To put the data in perspective, Doob points out that studies in other western countries show little evidence of an adversary system in operation. He has no international statistics to show what percentage of cases are settled by guilty pleas but it is commonly acknowledged that the majority of criminal cases are settled that way.

"I think it's reasonable to ask if that is bad," Doob says. "It may be bad in some situations and good in others." For the young offender, charged with a property crime, it could be argued that the defence lawyer can argue harder and more freely in the give and take of a plea bargaining session than in the more formal atmosphere of the court.

Do Ericson and Doob think Canadians will be alarmed by Ericson's findings? Doob suspects the public supports the extent of police powers and if anything would like police to have more power.

Ericson agrees. He notes that the ratio of police per 1,000 Canadians was 2.04 in 1969 and 2.99 in 1978. Private police forces have grown even more: the ratio per 1,000 was 1.75 in 1969 and 3.3 in 1978. And crime is not something police can

stop because what causes crime lies beyond police control, he says, although police use crime statistics to sell the need for expanding their organization.

Ericson feels an almost religious mystique had grown up around the police. "Why else do the media give so much attention to the funeral of a policeman? Firemen have twice the risk of being killed on duty as policemen have."

He says there is a trend in police organizations to become a political lobby and points with a worried frown to an advertisement in *The Globe & Mail* of June 17 by the Police Association of Ontario. The ad urges citizens to oppose the proposed charter of rights in the constitution on the grounds that it will mean Canada will develop patterns of crime similar to the U.S. "The police have no business doing this sort of thing," Ericson says. "And besides, there is no evidence to show what they claim is true."

Ericson is not interested in making recommendations based on his research but leaves this to others on the team. Bernard Dickens of the law faculty will be making recommendations about how practice can be brought closer to legal expectations and how legal doctrine can be better related to practice. Dickens says he's "rather on hold" until all 15 studies are finished but adds he'll be looking at questions such as the need for police to get search warrants. "If the judge is simply rubber stamping them, there is no point asking him, is there? The search warrant may be protecting the police and not the public whose homes are being searched." Dickens says he will also be looking at plea bargaining to see if courts should be more vigorous in enforcing bargains.

Political scientist Peter Solomon, Jr., who is completing his review for the Ministry of the Solicitor General, will be using research data to evaluate the seriousness of some current policy issues and to identify new problems. Often, he has found, issues are less problematic than conventional wisdom suggests. For example, he doesn't see plea bargaining as a major problem and thinks the accused gets more defence in a bargaining session than in court.

As for Ericson's contention that the accused is a dependent rather than a defendant, Solomon says he can't imagine a criminal justice system in which that is not the case. "What you've got is the average joe in the hands of experts. That's life and how can you avoid it?"

Solomon will also be looking at ways to clear the lower courts of petty crime and may recommend a penal order procedure which would be written by a prosecutor and signed by a judge and would offer the accused the opportunity to plead guilty by mail, accepting as a result a fine or discharge.

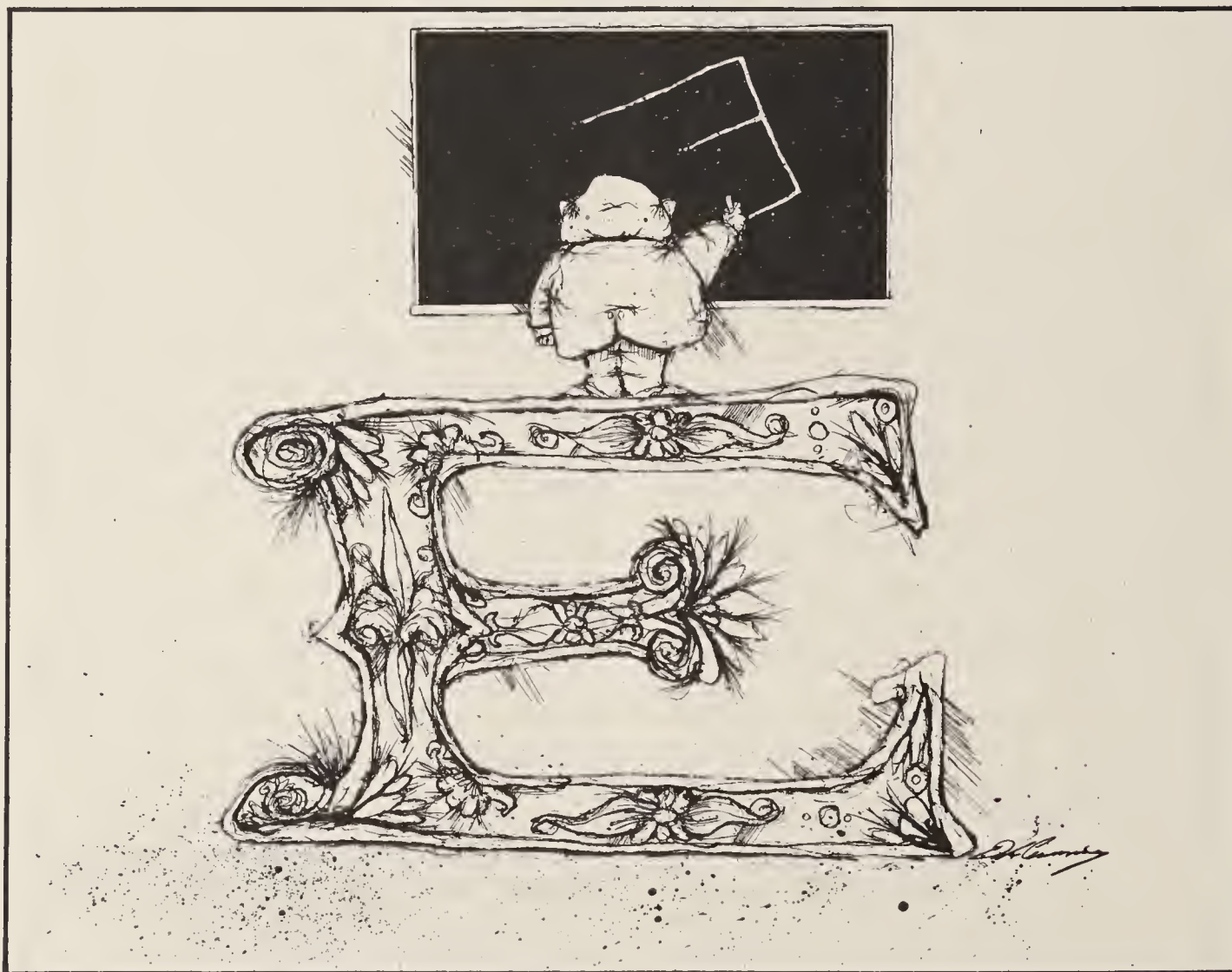
Ericson is pessimistic about "liberal tinkering" of this sort and thinks that changing parts of the system will have no impact on the operation of the system as a whole. Changing the status quo won't help either, says Ericson, who believes a new status quo would only create conditions that give police more power.

In short, Ericson doesn't think it's possible to have a fair system where a gap between theory and practice doesn't exist. Not in Canada or anywhere else. He believes all government agencies, including the legal system, are set in place to control people. It's a blunt answer. Whether you agree with it or not, there is no doubt that the longitudinal study will have historic significance. Criminological research is telling us about ourselves in a way we haven't heard before. ■

WHAT IS ENGLISH?

BY ALAN COMAN

AND WHY IT MATTERS



Each year I ask my class of prospective teachers of English at the Faculty of Education a simple question: "What is English?" It never fails to perplex them because they don't want to say the obvious: that it is a language. If I were to ask the question of French, German, or Spanish, they would have no problem at all, because in the high schools and universities those subjects are treated as languages primarily and only after an extensive program of language training which stresses linguistic proficiency does the student matriculate to study the literature of those languages.

The same should be true of English, but it is not, because of the unacknowledged but implicit assumption that native speakers of the language have already mastered, and can generate, an infinite number of sentences that they have never uttered before. And so indeed they can — that's the miracle of language. But the tremendous range of syntactic structures, lexical choices, stylistic variables, and rhetorical strategies constitutes a hidden treasure, tragically inaccessible to students throughout their education. The number of their sentences is limitless; however, the variety of them is very limited. We keep files of the projects

written for us by "straight A" honours graduates in English. Those projects, written for their English teaching certification, reveal that their sentence control and paragraph development are often little better than a young child's.

Indeed, it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise. At most universities throughout North America, the subject English is treated not as a language but as a literature and students are admirably trained to appreciate the best that has been thought and said in that literature. As a result, prospective teachers of English who have gone as far as a PhD in English have commonly had no more than one university course which studies the particular properties of the English language and even then the course is probably a history of the evolution of the language to place the early literature in perspective. So the subject English has come to be synonymous with literary criticism.

I press the point further with my fresh and eager students, acknowledging quite frankly that the "joke" in the questions I am about to ask is on me as well as on them. I ask, "How many of you have systematically studied any of the four major schools of English grammar?" None. "How

many of you have undertaken any systematic study of stylistics?" None, maybe one. "How many have had courses in the philosophy and strategies of rhetoric?" One or two, usually at York. "How many have had any training in any of the linguistic sciences?" One or two. At this point the cumulative ironies provoke laughter, for they know that the punch line is that they will shortly be sent out to help students to improve their vocabulary, their controlled use of syntactic structures, their awareness of the elements of style, their competence in written composition and the diverse forms of social discourse they will be engaged in all their lives. It's only a joke, remember.

In case I appear to malign the teaching profession, let me say that most teachers do a marvellous job, but despite the system, not because of it. They have to learn on the job, through years of trial and error. It is not their fault that they start their careers virtually ignorant of this major area of their subject. The system guarantees that they will be so.

Also let me acknowledge that the study of literature will inevitably have some beneficial effects on writing. But a large body of research on language acquisition shows that competence in speech and writing stems from much more than an osmotic acquaintance with good literature.

Further, lest my remarks be misinterpreted as an expression of dissatisfaction with the current range of English department programs, let me hasten to add that the language training issue is not merely departmental but university-wide. Several years ago the British realized that every teacher is a teacher of the English language and that tinkering with university English programs would not provide the scale of remedial action required to assure that mass education is accompanied by mass literacy. Their new programs have influenced the Ontario Ministry of Education's 1978 guidelines to the extent that Ontario school principals are now required to ensure that all subject teachers develop their students' ability to write in the several forms appropriate to their subjects.

However, since the universities' curricula are not controlled by the ministry to the same extent as the high schools', this philosophy has not yet gained any degree of acceptance in Ontario universities. Instead, there are rather tentative programs emerging which attempt to gauge students' writing competence upon admission, programs quite unrelated to, and seemingly ignorant of, what is known about language acquisition and development. The universities are justifiably concerned about admission standards. However, setting minimal standards for admission, and establishing remedial programs for those

who fail, can scarcely be described even as "band-aid" remedies to the much larger issue of language study and development programs for all students.

There are one or two faint glimmers of hope, I am happy to say. For instance, a few years ago the University of Michigan decided that a university-wide attack had to be launched on the problem of students' writing. The several faculties assumed, correctly, that the English department's professors and graduate assistants were not the appropriate staff members to teach the several forms and styles of writing used, let us say, in management studies, engineering, forestry, architecture, and even other subjects in arts and science. After three years of wrangling in the various university councils, they decided to provide sufficient funds and staff time for each faculty of the university to launch its own writing development programs in the stylistic and rhetorical modes appropriate to its academic subjects.

Since it is a new program, it is too early to assess its successes and failures. But it is a beginning and perhaps, from such precedents, Ontario's universities will gain the courage to start seriously discussing not only their admission problems but also their responsibilities to help provide some university-wide programs in language development. Until they do, the problems will remain.

If they do nothing on the university-wide scale, the universities will be teaching remedial English to native speakers of the language for many years to come because the universities are contributing to their own problems. A university is one more station on the system's circular route through an English language desert, a vicious circular route which carries students from elementary school teachers with no linguistic training, to secondary school teachers with no linguistic training, to university teachers with no linguistic training, to Faculty of Education teachers who have some linguistic training but who can give them no more than a few weeks' introduction to it. We may do more harm than good in giving them no more than this futile but tantalizing glimpse of a new terrain before they are shunted, frustrated and suddenly apprehensive, back to the high schools to prepare the next generation for the trip. And so it goes. And so the university faculty expectations of freshman students will continue to be "disfigured with the leprosy of unreality". ■

Alan Coman is a professor of English in the Faculty of Education. The article first appeared in the University of Toronto Bulletin.

Widening the chasm

Traditional English grammars are prescriptive, unscientific, Latin-based, and derived from 18th century assumptions and intuitions about the English language. The continual changes in the language are thought of as corruptions of a true "standard" English. It is fair to say that most school grammars in use today are based on these traditional assumptions. Historical grammars plot but do not judge the evolutionary changes in the language that explain the

wonderfully idiosyncratic nature of English, its peculiar and perverse logic, and its family relationships to other languages. Structural grammars are descriptive of all aspects of English usage and show how meaning is conveyed by word order, inflectional signals and speech patterns of pitch, stress and juncture. Transformational-generative grammars go beyond descriptions of the state of the language to create plausible suppositions about the way it operates. The brain's computer-like ability to recognize instantaneously all surface

utterances as versions of a deep structure pattern is a two-way mechanism: it not only recognizes the patterns of others' speech but it also allows native speakers of a language to generate an infinite number of sentences they have never uttered before. Though these last grammars are little more than 20 years old, their deep structure theories are already being challenged by the new systemic grammars from Britain. And so the chasm between the teachers and the grammarians tends to widen rather than diminish. A.C.

ARTHUR KRUGER

BY PAMELA CORNELL

THE DEAN OF ARTS AND SCIENCE IS BLUNT, BOMBASTIC, IMPULSIVE AND OUTRAGEOUS. OR IS THAT BRIGHT, TOUGH-MINDED, INTENSE AND IRREVERENT?

An unseasonal mixture of gloom and anxiety pervaded Simcoe Hall last December. The President and his team were grappling with the budget for the coming year. As each inadequate allotment was determined, they were feeling more and more like Old Mother Hubbard. The divisions were discovering how her dog must have felt, too. But not all were accepting the setback without a whimper.

The Faculty of Arts and Science — biggest division of them all, with 12,600 students and 1,000 professors — set up an almighty howl and the reverberations were to be heard around the University for months. Faced with what they interpreted as a \$1.3 million cut from their \$48 million budget, Dean Arthur Kruger and all 29 departmental chairmen told President James Ham they could not, in good conscience, do the necessary firing and program chopping.

"Those guys in Simcoe Hall must be crazy," stormed Kruger. "Can't they see a cut like that would do irreversible damage to this faculty?" (Technically, half the cut had been made in the previous year. But a one-time-only addback had offset the cut and lulled the division into a temporary state of security. Now the moment of reckoning had arrived.)

Battle lines were drawn and outrage ran high on both sides. While the arts and science people saw themselves warding off imminent destruction, the President saw their actions as a threat to the financial stability of the university. Anarchy seemed to be lurking just around the corner. What if people discovered U of T in this state of disarray? How would it look — this venerable institution of higher learning with a rebellion on its hands?

As the two factions faced off, rumours flew. Accounts differed but one factor was always the same. Whether as villain or hero, the central character was invariably perceived to be Art Kruger.

In the staid atmosphere of the University, a man like Kruger is bound to stand out. Where the norm is to enunciate one's views in subdued tones and with due circumspection, Kruger leaves listeners reeling.

"The University is too smug," he says. "There's no such thing as a 'right' style. Sure I'm direct. It's too easy to drift when everyone's preoccupied with being gentlemanly. Anyway, scholars should be able to give and take criticism.

"I ask provocative questions which upset people. But it's a good way to hear new ideas and find out more about the people you're dealing with."

Kruger is forceful and flamboyant. A master of overstatement, he matches vehemence with volume. And he never stops moving. One hand karate-chops the other to stress a vital point, then both are thrown up in exasperation

that all might not yet be convinced. Finally, shoulders shoot up to earlobes in a dramatic shrug of resignation.

But that's just for effect because Kruger is never resigned. His convictions are strong and his determination is formidable. Not that he doesn't take other opinions into account. In fact, he's noted for making time to give all sides a hearing, though preferably on a one-to-one basis.

At meetings, being expected to sit sedately and listen is almost too much for him. His energy keeps threatening to spill over. He fidgets. He whispers asides. He's a zealous doodler. He manages to be in perpetual motion: now crooking an arm over his head; now removing his glasses and polishing them vigorously. Or taking off his wristwatch and flipping it through his fingers like a string of worry beads.

To detractors he's blunt, boisterous, bombastic, impulsive, uncultivated and outrageous. To his fans — and that's the way many describe themselves — he's bright, tough-minded, quick, intense and irreverent. A dynamic defender of his constituency, relentlessly pushing for decisions on controversial issues — the notorious budget cut being a case in point. He got his way on that one, not through threats and intimidation, but by producing a line-by-line account of his faculty's essential expenses.

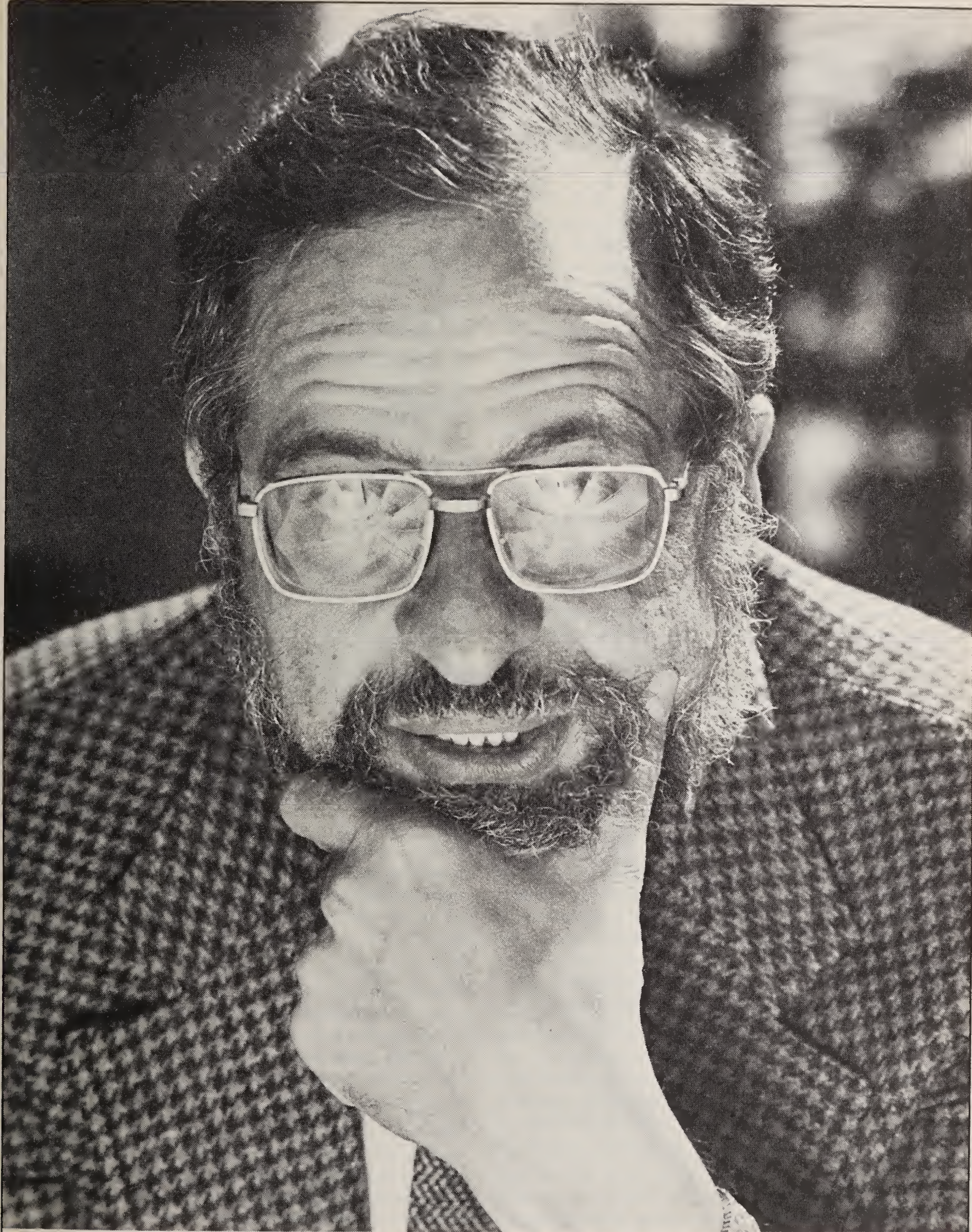
"Gathering the data was a horrendous job," says Kruger. "Every department had to analyse its financial situation in detail. Then I spent two hours with each chairman going through it all. In the end, that won the day but I'm convinced the screaming had to come first."

The battle was over but the war went on — with deans from the faculties of engineering, dentistry and medicine denouncing Kruger's tactics as reprehensible and the budgetary process as iniquitous. "We were upset about our budget cuts, too," says Gordon Slemon, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. "But the professional faculties weren't asked for a line-by-line accounting to show how unreasonable those cuts were."

At a regular meeting of principals, deans and directors it was suggested that challenging a presidential ruling should result in only two possible courses of action: the challenger should either resign or demand the president's resignation.

Then Kruger spoke. Such an ultimatum, he said, was surely a last resort and one that had been successfully avoided by another approach — negotiation. He offered an impassioned and eloquent defence of his faculty's role in the "Christmas crisis". Old and New Testament passages were quoted to demonstrate that even God had been known to reverse His decisions after receiving additional information.

Negotiation is, after all, Kruger's stock-in-trade. An



WHERE THE NORM IS TO ENUNCIATE ONE'S VIEWS IN SUBDUED TONES
AND WITH DUE CIRCUMSPECTION, KRUGER LEAVES LISTENERS REELING

economist specializing in industrial relations, he's frequently called upon to mediate or arbitrate disputes outside the University, where labour and management lawyers alike praise his fairness and tact.

"Arbitration teaches you to gather and sift information then make decisions you know some people won't like," he says. "Naturally that's easier when you don't have to face those people every day."

Labour relations has definitely coloured Kruger's style. Most academics rely on their intellectual powers to bring them to a moderate, if sometimes individual, conclusion. The very notion of sounding radical appalls them. Kruger, on the other hand, never shies away from taking an extreme position. He simply assumes that he and his opponents will eventually converge on a solution.

"To people who aren't used to him, Art can appear impatient and uncompromising," says Vice-Provost William Saywell, Simcoe Hall's front-line man in the Christmas crisis. "Actually he's flexible and prepared to devote as much time as necessary to resolve an issue."

"He isn't as impulsive as he appears, either. Before he takes a stand, he's careful to sound out his chairmen. They obviously have a high regard for him. He's sympathetic to their many different needs and really goes to bat for them. Art likes his working relationships to be informal and he's always able to laugh at himself and admit his mistakes. Unfortunately he can be indiscreet in his choice of words, which can lead to bad feelings and time wasted on fence mending."

"But he was right to take a hard line on the budget cut. This is a time when the University's traditional strength in the humanities is in danger of being seriously eroded."

"We on our side didn't appreciate how difficult things were. I don't think the process will be as massive a problem again. Both sides learned a lot."

Seeing the dean's data, the President was forced to reassess his earlier determination to avoid deficit spending. This year's budget went into the red by \$1.4 million.

It probably cost every U of T employee half a per cent in this year's salary settlement, says Professor Michael Finlayson, former president of the faculty association. "But Kruger did what he had to. He's an honest, forthright administrator who's prepared to step on toes if necessary."

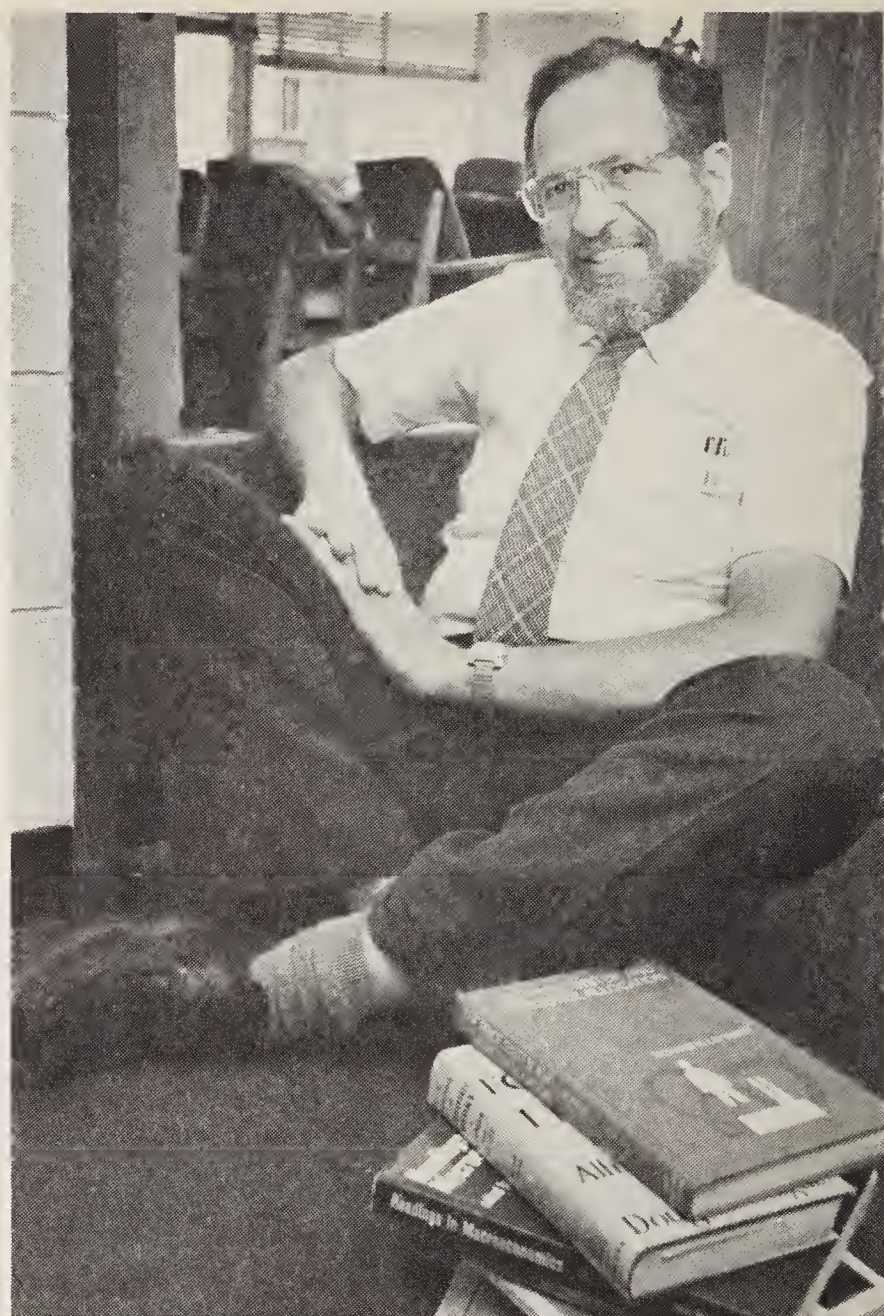
Kruger began his administrative career on the St. George campus in 1970, as associate chairman of the political economy department. In 1974, he became the first principal of Woodsworth College, the job he's enjoyed most and one he tackled with verve.

Woodsworth had just been established as a base for part-time students taking degree, diploma or certificate courses. Formerly lumped under the division of extension along with non-credit "interest" courses, part-time undergraduate studies had dubious status within the University.

Mortgage-and-alimony courses was how part-time students described the evening classes where professors seemed indifferent to everything but the extra income.

Kruger soon put an end to that. By forging stronger links with arts and science departments, he brought in dedicated faculty members to offer rigorous programs. Before long, Woodsworth's academic credibility was on a par with colleges dating back more than a century. His next step was to spread the word in the community at large.

He arranged to have courses taught in the boardrooms of downtown office towers — right after work so people could still get home in the early evening. His most imaginative



"I THINK IT IS OUR BUSINESS WHAT KIND OF PREPARATION OUR STUDENTS HAVE HAD"

innovation was to offer courses between shifts in the General Motors plant in Oshawa.

"What we were doing brought in a helluva lot more money than it cost plus all kinds of goodwill."

None of that would have been possible if he hadn't made staff morale his first priority at Woodsworth. He began by soliciting ideas and outlining a few of his own. Then he just rolled up his sleeves and pitched in to do whatever had to be done — from astute political manoeuvring to helping hand out forms and answer phones on registration day. At college receptions, he was right there pouring wine, stacking chairs and tidying up afterwards along with the rest of the staff.

They had to be careful, though, to keep him from certain tasks. Once he became so exasperated with the erratic ventilation system in Sidney Smith Hall that he went round with a screwdriver, opening windows never meant to be opened.

"He inspires tremendous loyalty because he's so enthusiastic and appreciative," says Carole McMahon, former director of diploma and certificate programs at Woodsworth. "He respects everyone's job and is quick to hand out credit publicly."

The *esprit de corps* Kruger has generated in arts and science since taking over as dean in 1977 has been attributed by some to his "scapegoating" of Simcoe Hall. Not so, says Professor Tom Hutchinson, chairman of botany.

"The departments are united in a positive way because Art has made us more sympathetic to one another. It used to be the weakest to the wall. But he's concerned about all of us so he gives us the information we need to understand each other's problems."

That spirit of co-operation has made it easier for Kruger to effect controversial changes without sparking full-scale rebellion. Since his tenure as dean, the review process for promotions and tenure has been tightened. And a 10-year scheme to whittle the faculty's complement of professors has been outlined.

High school teachers were up in arms when Kruger began specifying which grade 13 subjects would henceforth be unacceptable for admission to his faculty, but he was undaunted.

"For a while I wasn't sure if it was safe to walk the streets," he says. "Teachers were telling us their programs were none of our business. But I think it is our business what kind of preparation our students have had. For this faculty, family studies and phys. ed. are not as important as subjects like physics, history or French. We've been negligent in not offering students clear-cut guidelines sooner."

What those students study when they arrive at U of T has been redefined, too. Depth and breadth requirements have replaced what Kruger called the "cafeteria" program, in which students could nibble here and there without having a balanced diet.

For first year students, he introduced compulsory academic counselling and English proficiency testing, both of which have had their critics. Perhaps his only non-controversial innovation is the "faculty scholar" concept, an honour roll similar to the dean's list at other universities.

But he's not innovative enough for the student politicians who'd like a bigger role in the faculty's governance.

"Kruger won't stand on tradition when he wants something yet he's quick to cite tradition when defending his stands on budget secrecy and minimal student representation on faculty committees," says former political economy student Paul Calarco. However, he says he always found the dean accessible and prompt in answering his letters. Kruger also provided vital testimony for one of Calarco's clients in an academic appeal at the law school where the former faculty politician is now in third year.

When the dean is not being denounced by the politicians, he's being criticized by senior administrators for not having well-defined plans and priorities.

"Each of Art's requests is a crusade in its own right, with no reference to the ones that went before or the ones that will come later," says Vice-President and Provost David Strangway. "We're asked to make sequences of *ad hoc* decisions without any framework of priorities."

At this, Tom Hutchinson leaps to his dean's defence by suggesting that, with ongoing deterioration due to underfunding, all Kruger's crusades are probably equally urgent.

As for producing a comprehensive arts and science plan, Kruger is sceptical. "By their very nature, the professional faculties have a cohesiveness that makes it easy for them to define their goals. But our faculty is as diverse as the University itself so there can be no unity of purpose."

"We could produce motherhood statements about generating knowledge and transmitting the heritage of the past. I just happen to think that's a meaningless exercise."

Despite all the flak a dean takes, Kruger doesn't strike the administrator-as-martyr stance so common at

universities. Academic administrators usually claim they'd rather be in the lab or library doing research. Not Kruger.

"I enjoy my work. It gives me a lot of personal satisfaction to set goals and achieve them. Meanwhile I'm afraid I've neglected my research badly. I haven't published anything since I went to Woodsworth."

Nor has he had a full teaching load for at least 12 years. Ironically, the only course he teaches now is not even in his own faculty. It's a third year industrial relations course for engineering students. One graduating class from industrial engineering named him the best teacher they'd had during their four undergraduate years.

Kruger's involvement in education extends beyond the University, to the Jewish parochial system where he is an active parent and school board member.

"My own parents had very little education but they had a strong respect for learning. In my childhood home, the scholar was more the model than the millionaire."

Kruger grew up in Toronto's Kensington Market where his family ran a small grocery store. He, his parents and brother and sister worked shifts that extended from 4 a.m. — when they went to the wholesale fruit and vegetable terminal — to 2 a.m. when the store closed for the night.

Those hours made religious orthodoxy impossible; however Kruger has made up for that in his adult life.

"Observing the Sabbath strictly has kept me sane — and humble, too, because if a crisis arises on a Friday night, it has to be handled without me, a healthy reminder that I'm not indispensable."

Time spent with his wife Betty and their four children, aged 13 to 21, provides a welcome change of pace for Kruger. After dealing non-stop with facts and figures at work, he can sit back and listen to a favourite opera or catch up on his children's latest activities.

When they were younger, bedtime was never complete without one of their father's impromptu tales. The setting was Zappipik — an exotic land of his own invention.

Not all aspects of Kruger's personal life are as easy-going. At the synagogue, for example, he caused considerable consternation three years ago by protesting the exclusion of women from governing bodies.

"Opposition was strong and emotional," says Rosalie Abella, family court judge and fellow congregation member.

"Although there was no religious justification for the policy, tradition is revered in this particular synagogue. And in most aspects of his faith, Art Kruger is fairly traditional so the community was particularly shocked when he aligned himself with what they regarded as a vocal minority."

"It took two years but we finally won, thanks to Art, who was formidable. It wasn't an easy stand to take either because he was risking his personal popularity. But then he puts integrity beyond his own self-interest. Or perhaps he keeps the two carefully aligned."

Kruger's willingness to challenge the *status quo*, to think the unthinkable then speak out has raised a lot of hackles. It has also won him a lot of respect.

At a time when the University is facing unprecedented problems, he proposes unprecedented solutions. A firm believer in considering the full range of options.

"Being a dean in these difficult times is no job for a person who wants to be loved," says physics department chairman Robin Armstrong. "There are too many tough things to be done. It's to Art's credit that he'll be remembered with great fondness after he finishes out this final year in office." ■

CLOSING IN ON CANCER

BY NAOMI MALLOVY

THE CURE IS NOT YET, BUT THE CAUSE MAY SOON BE KNOWN.
WHY JUMPING GENES ARE CAUSING SO MUCH EXCITEMENT.

There's no absolute cure for all types of cancer yet, but the possibility is on the horizon and mainly because the cause of cancer has almost been determined. Much of the work leading to this discovery is being done at the University of Toronto, now becoming a world centre for modern genetic research.

There is already considerable knowledge about the prevention of cancer. For instance, if no one smoked, cancer of the lung would be practically eliminated and cancer of the throat reduced. If people didn't bake themselves in the sun, with prolonged, unprotected exposure, skin cancer could almost be wiped out. One clue to preventing cancer of the cervix may be to avoid sexual promiscuity in the younger years. Cancer of the colon may possibly be prevented by eating sufficient roughage and getting extra vitamins C and E. Prevention of cancer of the stomach and the large intestine may also involve changes in diet (less meat and fat, more cereals). Other cancers can be reduced by monitoring and cleaning up the environment, ridding it of known carcinogens such as asbestos and vinyl chloride. And so it goes. Such preventive measures are essential but they involve changing people's living habits, which is difficult,

and adjusting the environment, which is costly and contentious. Another strategy is to identify and screen groups of people at risk (the Pap smear for cancer of the cervix, mammography for breast cancer) so the disease can be detected early and treated.

Research continues on methods of treatment, by means of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy, resulting in improved rates of survival for people with various types of cancer.

Basic research is aimed at finding the cause of cancer and this process has narrowed the search down to genes, and in particular, jumping genes.

It's important to understand, when dealing with such infinitesimally small components of the human body, or, in fact, of all living organisms, that within each cell are chromosomes and within each chromosome are millions of genes so small they can't be seen by an ordinary microscope, only an electron microscope. Within each gene are those long strands of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) which contain the information as to how each cell is to behave, now or sometime in the future, and which scientists have recently learned to snip and patch and glue and re-arrange by chemical means as if they were so many little bits of coloured paper.



ILLUSTRATION BY JACQUELINE CRAWLEY

A knowledge of the workings of normal genes is fundamental to the study of oncogenes, the potential cancer-causing genes we all possess. (Onco is a prefix meaning tumour-producing.) It is also a basis for the study of jumping genes, those newly discovered movable genes presumed to activate the oncogene. If you can observe how the normal regulatory system of genes works, you can better understand what happens when something goes awry. Such is the area of study of James Friesen, newly appointed chairman of the Department of Medical Genetics, formerly of York University. Since it appears that the genetic systems are the same in all forms of life, he has chosen to work with one of the simpler forms, ordinary baker's yeast.

Friesen is an eager, affable person with brown hair, spectacles and a mini-beard that accentuates his somewhat impish features. Seated in his lab in the Medical Sciences Building amidst the flasks, test tubes and petri dishes and the complicated equipment like his high-voltage electrophoresis and his ultracentrifuge, he expounds his theories with mounting excitement.

While we know the genetic code inside the DNA, and how the messenger RNA (ribonucleic acid) transmits the information to the surrounding material in the cell, we know much less about why, in higher organisms, certain genes act in certain kinds of cells at some times in the life cycle but not at others. For instance, in the developing foetus, genes are turned on and off at different times, according to a predetermined program. In the mature human body there are hundreds, perhaps even thousands of different cell types, and each one has a complete set of all the genes. What regulates the red blood cell to produce the globin protein for haemoglobin, and that only, and the pancreas to produce insulin, and leave all the other genes in the cell unexpressed?

Warming to the subject, Friesen continues. One of the most exciting findings in the last four or five years is the discovery of the movable genetic elements, jumping genes. First discovered in maize and later in bacteria, yeast, fruit flies and finally, with similar characteristics, in human cells, the jumping genes can not only move from place to place but

they produce disruptions of the chromosomal DNA where they've moved, so that they may turn on the genes they're next to, genes that might otherwise not be expressed. In this way, normal growth can be disrupted; cells, then clusters of cells grow out of control; in short a malignancy occurs.

To understand better the regulatory mechanisms of genes, Friesen and his cohorts are conducting various experiments such as splicing part of a gene from a virus next to a signal part of a gene from yeast, to see if the signal from the yeast gene will turn on the viral gene — it does; or trying to get a yeast gene expressed in a mammalian cell, in a test tube, by putting the coding part of the gene next to the signalling part of the mammalian cell. The object is to find out when and why the signal part of the gene says to start or to stop decoding, or to decode a gene in one cell type but not in another, or in response to different hormones or chemicals.

All these experiments contribute to the pool of scientific knowledge from which, among other things, the cause of cancer will be found.

In his office in the Princess Margaret Hospital, Alan Bernstein, a slim man of 34 with a magnificent droopy black moustache, sits amid a clutter of pages of DNA sequences, autoradiographs (photographs of genes) and a shelf full of books with titles like *The Bacteriophage Lambda* and *Differentiation of Normal and Neoplastic Hematopoietic Cells*. A biophysicist with U of T and the Ontario Cancer Institute, he's investigating oncogenes, the prime suspects as the instigators of cancer.

"We used to look at the chromosomes, which was like flying around in a satellite and getting a general look at space," says Bernstein, waving long fingers. "But now we're working with the genes and the DNA within those genes, it's like actually landing on the moon and picking up some rock!" He grins delightedly.

In a nearby lab he points out tiny test tubes containing assorted genes in a coloured gel. In the adjoining lab he checks on the flasks in the gyratory shaker, flasks which



"WE KNOW THE BASIC MECHANISMS OF CANCER IN CHICKENS AND MICE AND SOON WE'LL KNOW IT IN HUMANS"

contain separate collections of genes in quantities of one billion per millilitre — genes from bacteria, genes from chickens, human DNA, and mouse leukemia virus, each being shaken to separate the DNA according to size.

We all have some genes in our bodies which could act as oncogenes if their mechanism were disturbed, he explains. They're activated by something in the environment (a carcinogen such as cigarette smoke) or sometimes spontaneously, in the system, when something triggers their signalling system and switches them to ON. How does this happen? Well, that's where the jumping genes come in. Scientists had always thought that genes, particularly in mammalian cells, were immovable but now it appears that some do move around inside the chromosome or even between chromosomes. Or a carcinogen may set off a jumping gene so that it moves somewhere where its switch can turn on a normally silent gene, a potential oncogene that has been inactive or not yet expressed. Then the oncogene begins to divide the cells and the process continues uncontrollably, resulting in a tumour. The oncogene has caused the tumour but the jumping gene has been the catalyst.

Scientists have isolated oncogenes in mice and in chickens, and have grown them in bacteria and studied them in the lab. Though they have not yet isolated a human oncogene, they have every reason to believe that these behave in the same way. In fact, they have taken the cloned DNA from a mouse or a chicken and used it as a probe to find very similar sequences in human DNA, sequences that are highly related, in their genetic function, to the potential oncogenes of the mice or chickens.

"How soon can we fish out those potential oncogenes from normal or malignant human cells? I'm sure someone will clone a human oncogene before the end of 1981," says Bernstein. "It's a measure of how quickly this work has gone when three or four years ago scientists weren't even contemplating doing such an experiment because they lacked the techniques. It would have been impossible then to fish out any human gene. Now it's routine to fish out single copy genes from mice or humans or other organisms. Furthermore, we can clone those genes and put the cloned genes back into animal cells to study their function as they alter the cell. Eventually we'll be able to put a cloned human oncogene into a mouse cell and see what happens."

Bernstein's group, as well as other groups in Toronto, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard, are trying to clone genes that are important in various types of human malignancy including leukemia lymphoma, bladder and colon cancer. They have noticed chromosomal abnormalities in the diseased cells which they think may be the result of jumping genes. So they're trying to clone, from these chromosomes, the DNA from the region where the jumping or translocations originated, with the idea of finding out exactly what's going on there.

Then they may find out that each type of cancer, even for each person, is different, or that they are all basically the same, once the mechanism of the jumping gene is

thoroughly understood. Perhaps by the end of 1981 they'll know.

"These techniques are very powerful in trying to understand basically what malignancy is," says Bernstein. "Do particular tumours arise because of changes in these oncogenes? It's what everybody has wanted to ask for a long time and we'll soon be able to answer that question. We know the basic mechanisms of cancer in chickens and mice and soon we'll know it in humans."

Once the basic cause of cancer, the way the oncogenes operate, is understood, the next step will be to diagnose cancer in people, by studying their oncogenes, and also to screen those at particular risk, such as smokers and those whose type of cancer appears to be inherited. It will also be possible to treat cancer more exactly. The technology does not yet exist for doing this genetically, by reprogramming the genes, but it could be done with drugs aimed solely at the malignant cells that would not destroy other cells as chemotherapy does now.

No one appreciates the relevance of pure biological research to cancer as well as does Dr. Louis Siminovitch, a world-renowned scientist, considered to be the most influential biological scientist in Canada today. A brilliant and kindly man, Lou Siminovitch has been patriarch and mentor to succeeding generations of young scientists at the University where for 10 years he was chairman of medical genetics, at the Hospital for Sick Children where he is geneticist-in-chief and at other labs in the city and across the country. He's involved with countless scientific groups including the National Cancer Institute, the Ontario Council of Health, the Terry Fox Fund (chairman), the CBC science advisory committee and the National Cancer Institute in the U.S.

In his office in the Hospital for Sick Children, Siminovitch, in shirtsleeves, with a pocketful of pencils at the ready, recalls how, 25 years ago, when he instigated Canadian research into molecular biology, it was considered irrelevant to medical science. Now, with the manipulative tools available to use on bacteria, plants, animal and human cells, there's a complete fusion of disciplines; the techniques used in cancer research or the study of immunology are the same as those used in biology.

Like Friesen and Bernstein, he, too, is working on the transfer or jumping of genes and his group has already been able to transfer three or four genes that are resistant to certain drugs. They are studying various inherited diseases such as Tay-Sachs, a fatal disease in infants that slowly destroys the nervous system, and will attempt to clone genes for them.

"When you clone a gene, it's like a Bach cantata; you can tell every little word, every letter in that gene, it's so precise, and you can tell if there's a wrong letter, a wrong note," he explains. "So if we cloned genes for different types of cancer, we could compare them and find out if they were all the same or not. We still don't know if there really is just one cause of cancer or more. When we compare the DNAs of the genes, we'll know for sure. This is why we're all so excited, because it's on the horizon, at last."

And when a man of the prestige of Lou Siminovitch, accustomed, like most scientists, to talking in terms of "perhaps", "possibly", "it would appear that . . ." and "the evidence seems to point to . . .", when he starts saying he's excited, and that the cause of cancer is within our grasp, then you can be sure it is. ■

HERE'S ONE FOR THE HISTORY BOOKS.

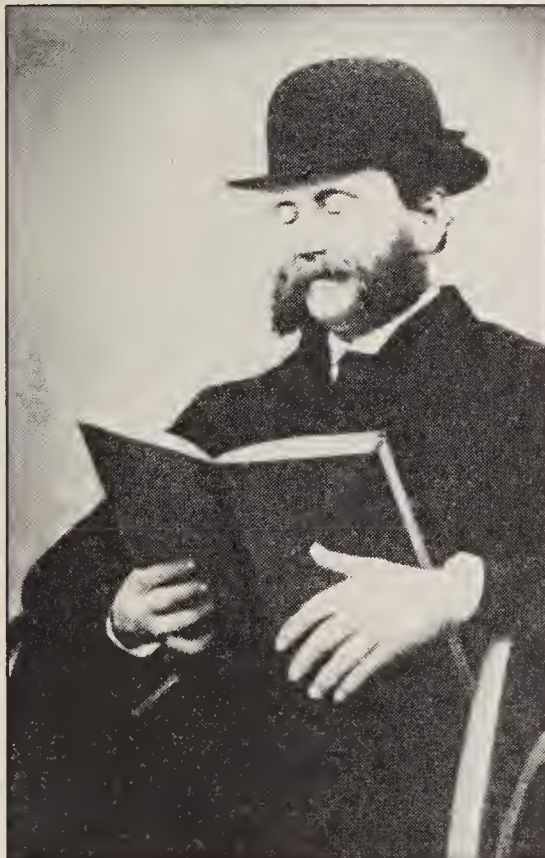
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A nation is the sum of its people.

STEVE BEHAL



VIC PRINCIPAL TO OPEN DOORS

Over high table in Burwash Hall hangs the very Union Jack that draped the coffin of Queen Victoria. Her namesake college at U of T also owns the grand old monarch's sketchbook, along with a collection of paintings from the period.

To let the public glimpse Victoria College's treasures and research pursuits, newly-appointed principal Alexandra F. (Sandy) Johnston wants to throw the doors open for a "house-and-garden" tour.

"We shouldn't just be walled gardens with the world whizzing past on Queen's Park Crescent. The colleges and the University as a whole should be saying to the community: 'Here we are, everyone. Come on in and see what we're about'."

Vic's reputation in English

brought Johnston to the college as an undergraduate 24 years ago. She stayed on for her MA and PhD then, at 25, went to teach at Queen's University for three years.

Invited back to Vic as an assistant professor, she served as secretary of the English department from 1968 to 1970. That experience gave her the administrative skills to organize the Records of Early English Drama (REED), a \$2 million research project with branch plant operations in Ohio and England.

She credits REED with giving her sufficient credibility to be considered for the principalship. And she's the first woman to hold the position, despite Vic's history of strong-minded female scholars — among them, Margaret Addison, Kathleen Coburn, Gertrude Rutherford, Ann Saddlemyer, Jay Macpherson and Jane Millgate.

Johnston succeeded Gordon Keyes July 1 for a five-year term.

CHINA EXCHANGE

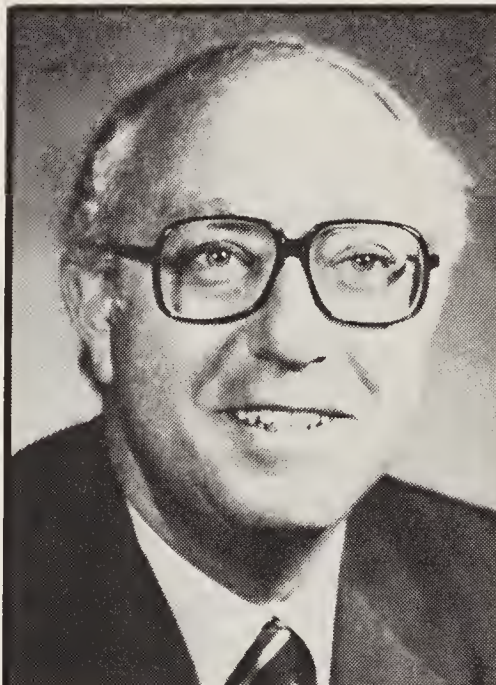
Five faculty members from the Sichuan Medical College in China arrived at U of T in September to launch a five-year collaborative program between the two institutions. U of T is sending two English teachers and two professors of health sciences to China.

Sichuan Medical College in Chengdu was formed in 1952 from the medical-related faculties of West China Union University, founded in 1910 and closed down during the Cultural Revolution.

The college incorporates four schools: medicine, stomatology (dental and facial-maxillary surgery), public health and pharmacy. Present enrolment in all courses at the college is 2,500 but that is expected to increase to 3,500. Students are selected by a China-wide competitive examination. English is a compulsory subject as it is in all professional schools in China.

Under the agreement with U of T, senior faculty will be exchanged to do teaching and research and junior faculty to receive training in specific areas. Round-trip travel expenses are paid by the sending institution, with the tab for local living and travel expenses being picked up by the host.

On a departmental basis, the two institutions will also exchange teaching programs, syllabuses, slides, films, videotapes, periodicals, books and even some scientific instruments.



CHANGES AT SIMCOE HALL

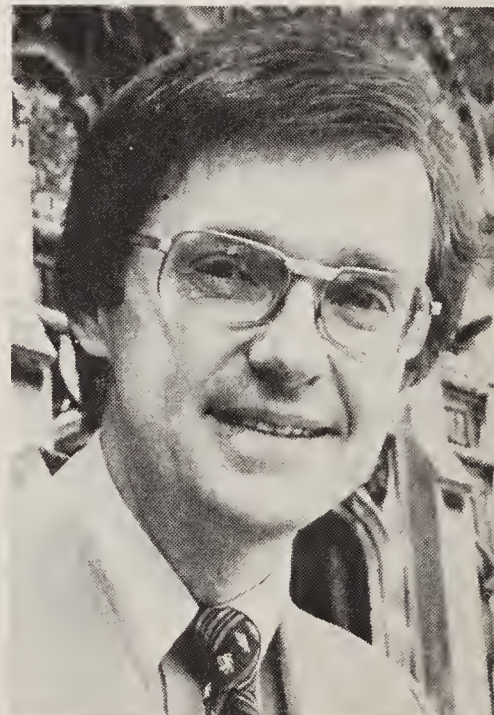
There's a new money man at U of T these days. As vice-president, business affairs, Alexander C. Pathy has taken charge of the University's accounts, investments, physical plant and business information systems. He succeeds Alex G. Rankin, who has taken early retirement due to ill health.

A member of the Ontario Bar Association, Pathy spent the past year as a visiting scholar at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration. The previous year, he was acting director of the Industrial Relations Centre at McGill University. From 1974 to 1976, he was director-general of the

Second International Conference on Trends in Industrial and Labour Relations, a joint project of McGill University and the federal government.

Another new appointment is that of Jack Dimond as secretary of Governing Council, succeeding David Claringbold who has retired.

Born in Boston, Dimond received a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Boston College before switching to philosophy at U of T where he earned his MA and PhD. He was director of the Transitional Year Program from 1971 to 1974. Since then, he has been executive assistant to the vice-president, personnel and student affairs, frequently representing the University at City Hall.



STEVE BEHAL

JERVIS HEADS RESEARCH BOARD

"Too many people think of research as the private, selfish activity of professors," says Robert Jervis, 54, newly-appointed chairman of the University's Research Board.

"We need to spread the word not only that research is a vehicle for training the mind and for imparting knowledge, but also that it can benefit society."

During his five-year term, Jervis will be telling government and industry about the University's research potential. He will also be making sure U of T researchers don't lose touch with society's needs.

Funding might not be so meagre if researchers were prepared to be more responsive and flexible, he says. For example, the federal government is eager to finance worthy interdisciplinary projects in such strategic areas as energy and gerontology.

"Mission-oriented research funding has always been common in medicine but it offends some people's sense of academic freedom. While I don't disagree with the view that researchers do best what they're most inspired to do, we must be prepared to adjust to some extent. At the same time we must tread cautiously, because no one wants to feel University research is being bought or directed."

Jervis geared his own research activities to qualify for strategic grants under the energy category. The director of the University's nuclear reactor, he uses the facility to study trace impurities in fossil fuels.

In 1965-66, he helped investigate mercury pollution in Japan and Sweden, then set up a Canadian monitoring program which yielded evidence of mercury contamination in fish and other foods. He also pioneered the use of human hair composition as a monitor of body ingestion of metals and for detection of criminal poisonings.

In 1977, he set up a training course in Kuala Lumpur on the application of nuclear technologies to agriculture and public health.

An asset in his latest job will be his many Ottawa contacts — established through extensive work on federal committees, particularly related to atomic energy. Those interests have also led him to serve on the United Church's task force on the ethical and moral issues of nuclear energy.

"Part of my religious conviction is the wish to see the benefits of science applied to the public good."

FORMER FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR LOSES PH.D.

A former Fulbright scholar with a distinguished academic record was stripped of his PhD after a U of T judicial board found him guilty of plagiarism.

Guillaume T. Uyidi admitted that, in his PhD thesis, he had failed to acknowledge verbatim and paraphrased sections from an earlier thesis by an American graduate student named J. Kent Davis.

Uyidi said he had dictated a reference to the Davis work but the secretary transcribing the tapes had omitted it. He added that the material in question — a review of existing research on a particular aspect of applied psychology — was a restatement of other people's findings so he did not consider himself to be stealing Davis's work.

His lawyer suggested the University suspend the degree until Uyidi could revise and re-submit his thesis in an acceptable form. However the University's lawyer said she found it

incredible that an articulate and intelligent A-student with extensive academic experience could inadvertently exclude a reference to so many pages of his material.

She urged the board to revoke Uyidi's degree on the grounds that plagiarism is the most serious of academic offences and that the aspect of deterrence is of paramount importance.

Uyidi began his studies in his native Zaire, going on as a Fulbright scholar to the University of Southern California where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees. In 1969, he went on scholarship to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), receiving his PhD in 1974.

Since then, he has been working in Los Angeles, where he was the director of the Mary-Ann Frostig Institute for Educational Learning.

An investigation into the originality of his thesis was launched in 1977 after the dean of the School of Graduate Studies received a letter from J. Kent Davis.

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ALUMNI NEWS/BY JOYCE FORSTER

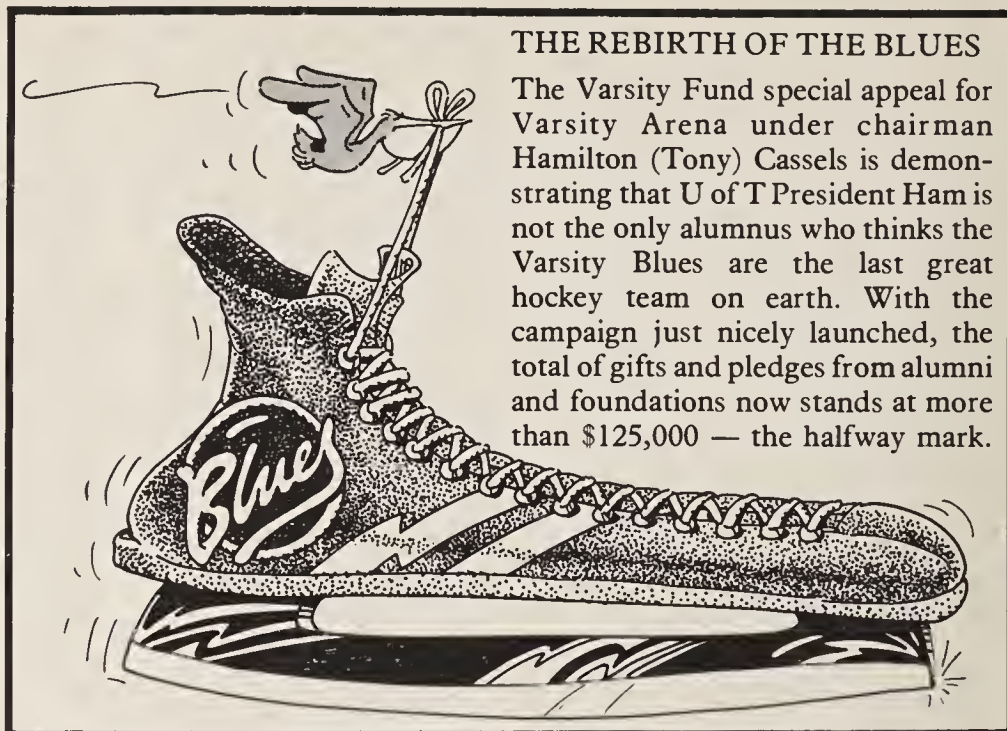
NEW HANDS ON DECK

The annual meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association (UTAA) took place at Hart House on May 21. An excellent turnout included past presidents Anna Young, William Palm, Helen Pearce, Gordon Romans, Ian Tait, Vivian McDonough, and Douglas Appleton. Outgoing president Douglas Kingsbury presided at the meeting and installed the new slate. New president will be James Joyce; vice-president and president-elect, Edward Kerwin; vice-president fund raising, Jennifer Jarvis; vice-president internal, Joan Johnston; treasurer, Michael Cox; assistant treasurer, Harold Forbes; secretary, Marie Orecchio; assistant secretary, Joanne Uyede. New president Joyce, chairman of the Ontario Development Corporation, also brings to UTAA the experience gained in three full terms as an alumni member of Governing Council.



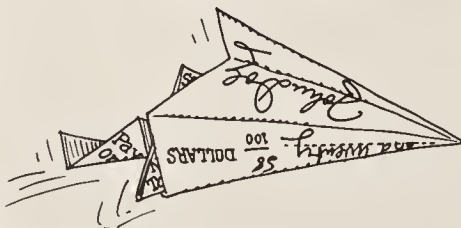
PLEASE CHECK YOUR CHEQUE

As we go to press the indomitable Nelson Earl, Varsity Fund mentor in the Department of Private Funding, is convalescing from orthopaedic surgery but full of plans for the next Varsity Fund mailing in early fall and the most comprehensive telethons ever planned for October and November. The mail strike has seriously eroded the University's



THE REBIRTH OF THE BLUES

The Varsity Fund special appeal for Varsity Arena under chairman Hamilton (Tony) Cassels is demonstrating that U of T President Ham is not the only alumnus who thinks the Varsity Blues are the last great hockey team on earth. With the campaign just nicely launched, the total of gifts and pledges from alumni and foundations now stands at more than \$125,000 — the halfway mark.



fund-raising capabilities so you are asked to mail your cheque as soon as possible if you haven't already done so. Nelson also reminds you that one of the most useful contributions you can make is the gift of just one evening of your time in very congenial company as a telethoner. Call him at (416) 978-2171 to volunteer for your faculty or college. Out-of-town alumni will be very welcome at the all-university regional telethons.

FRIENDLY INVASION

More than 1,000 members of the classes of '11, '21, '31, '41, '56 and '71 came back to the campus for Spring Reunion weekend June 5 to 7. Special faculty and college events were posting the "sold out" sign well in advance and the all-university events on Saturday kept nearly 800 on the run from late morning campus tours, through lunch and special events at Hart House right on to the garden party at the home of President and Mrs. James Ham. A special bouquet to Spring Reunion chairman Dorothy Ames who had the happy idea of asking Chancellor George Ignatieff to present an alumni commemorative album to the oldest graduate in attendance, 92-year-old Norah Clark, class of '11.

THE QUEEN MOTHER WAS GREETED AT HART HOUSE BY THE SOLICITOR GENERAL WHILE THE WARDEN AND MRS. KAPLAN WATCHED, THE MOUNTIE SALUTED AND THE CROWDS APPLAUDED.



A GAVEL OF GOVERNORS

The alumni governors are more than holding their own on the 52-member Governing Council. Two of the four council committees will be chaired by alumnae: Helen Pearce for Planning and Resources and Joyce Forster for Campus and Community Affairs. Alumni members elected Burton Avery and Joyce Forster to the Executive Committee. Other assignments include Douglas Appleton to Campus and Community Affairs; Jordan Sullivan to Planning and Resources and its Planning Subcommittee and to Academic Affairs; Gerald Nash to Business Affairs; Burton Avery to Business Affairs; Burnett Thall to Planning and Resources, Business Affairs and its Audit and Finance Subcommittee; and new member Gordon Romans to Campus and Community Affairs.

SENIOR SERVICE

The University is basking in brilliant reflected glory as a result of the activities of the Senior Alumni association. The more than 600 retirees involved in its programs have made U of T the first Canadian university to win a Grand Award from the Washington-based Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), an international association. The Senior Alumni program was deemed to be the best volunteer involvement program among entrants across North America. The \$500 award from the Ford Motor Company which was presented to Senior Alumni founding father Wilson Abernethy at a ceremony in West Hall of University College on June 24 by CASE president James Fisher will be turned over to the University's gerontology program. The Senior Alumni's Talent Unlimited program has also received a CASE citation for alumni service to the parent institution.

WILSON ABERNETHY (LEFT) AND GORDON ROMANS (RIGHT), FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, ACCEPT AWARD PLAQUE FROM CASE PRESIDENT JAMES FISHER.



STEVE BEHAL

NOT RAIN, NOR HAIL, NOR...

Natural disasters can daunt alumni in pursuit of knowledge and a re-acquaintance with the university through the annual Alumni College weekend. Those who gathered on campus in the last weekend in May survived, among the usual contretemps affecting the affairs of mice and men, the collapse of the ceiling in the lounge of Ferguson House at Whitney Hall and an epidemic of a virus which laid low most of the cast of the Poculi Ludique Societas who were scheduled to perform two plays from their medieval repertoire. The loss of the ceiling was circumvented by moving to other quarters and the two healthy actors from the PLS, displaying the ingenuity for which U of T people are famous, produced a full program of excerpts from the repertoire all by themselves. Assistant director of Alumni Affairs Bill Gleberzon was understandably relieved when the post-weekend assessment produced such kudos as "an island of intellectual excitement" and "a special way of making the common bond stronger than ever".

UNCLAIMED DIPLOMAS

If one of the many unclaimed Nov./Dec. 1979 diplomas at Student Record Services, 167 College St., is yours, why not pick it up or have it sent to you by registered mail?

If you pick it up, you will need identification. If you send someone, a signed letter of authorization will be required.

If you want it sent, write to: Diplomas, Student Record Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. Enclose a certified cheque or money order for \$4.50 and provide all of the following information, typed or printed: your graduation name; address; date of convocation; degree; faculty or school, college if applicable; student number. If your name has changed since graduation, please provide some proof of your former name.

All unclaimed Nov./Dec. 1979 diplomas will be destroyed on Dec. 1, 1981. A replacement fee, currently \$30, will be assessed after that date.



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TIDDLE-TADDLE

The first annual meeting of the newly formed Taddle Creek Society was held on the site of the creek, i.e., the terrace of Hart House, on the evening of June 24. Several hundred \$300-and-over donors to the Varsity Fund were warmly received by U of T President James Ham and Mrs. Ham, Varsity Fund past president Warren Goldring and Mrs. Goldring, and Varsity Fund present president Brian Buckles and Mrs. Buckles. Noting the importance of the

occasion, the weatherman cleared the sky just long enough for the party, Bob Cringan and his band provided music - to - wallow - in - nostalgia - by, and m.c.s Doug Maxwell and Bruce Smith carried off their duties with their usual flourish. Perks for founding members included Ian Montagnes' delightful *Taddle Tale* and a special bottling of Taddle water of a terrifying murkiness and hue. Warren Goldring's excellent idea has brought several hundred donors into the \$300 to \$1,000 range with resulting benefit to the University.



Where are they now?

The University tries to keep in touch with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However, we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts of anyone on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or telephone 978-2139. Your assistance will be appreciated.

Faculty of Medicine (MD)

James Norman P. Struthers (26);
Aida Triana Susanto (76);
Arthur Meyer Sutton (39);
Bertrand Switzer (16);
Edward Taras (58);
Edward L. Taube (27);
Norman B.G. Taylor (42);
Albert G. Tellson (40);
Alfred A. Thompson (22);
Clarence E. Thompson (24);
David H. Thompson (58);
Emerson S. Thompson (52);
Ernest E. Thompson (30);
Ivan B. Thompson (21);
George Bruce Thow (54);
John V. Tilley (35);

Joseph A. Trackman (21);
John H. Travis (11);
Albert J. Tuboku-Metzger (67);
Carl W. Waldron (11);
Harold Wanless (38);
Oliver M. Warner (24);
Irving A. Warren (37);
Stanley L. Warren (58);
Sorrell H. Waxman (56);
Vincent C. Webb (33);
Phillip S. Weinstein (70);
Archibald C.H. Wensley (32);
Neville Eustace X. Weston (60);
Herman A. White (55);
Randolph W. White (43);
Leslie F. Wilcox (26);
John S. Willis (45);
Ross W. Willoughby (46);
Alfred Wilson (28);
Florence L. Wilson (49);
John A. Wilson (30);
William C. Winans (30);
Samuel Wolfe (50);
Alfred Onbong Wong (78);
David A. Wyke (27);
Florian Yandel (45);
William G. Young (30);
Ernest G. Yudashkin (46);
Z.W.J. Zagula-Mally (58);
Allan G. Zippin (62).

We would like to thank all who answer these requests. We are grateful for your help.

HOMECOMING '81



October 2nd, 3rd

A special celebration of the University's alumni, honouring the homecoming classes of 6T1, 6T6, 7T1 and 7T6 will be held this fall.

You and your family are invited to attend the festivities which include the football game against the Western Mustangs, two Oktoberfests with live bands, the float parade, the Hart House luncheon, tours and college/faculty events.

Write for tickets to:

Doug Leeies,
Homecoming Chairman,
Alumni House,
47 Willcocks Street,
University of Toronto,
Toronto M5S 1A1.

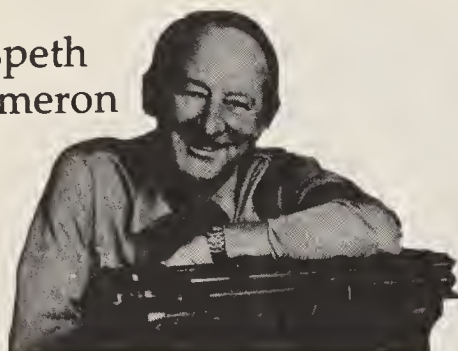
* Tickets are \$12 per person and include admission to *all* events. Children's passes will be \$2.50 each and will cover all events except Oktoberfest.

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LETTERS

TYP SUCCESS DEFENDED

I was director of the Transitional Year Program from 1971 to 1974, during one of which years Maureen Kelly was a TYP student. Your editorial in the May/June issue of *The Graduate* contains much welcome praise for a program which often does an admirable job under difficult circumstances. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that the staff who helped Maureen Kelly the most will be deeply offended by your editorial. The same group whose program is called "excellent" by her is by and large the one alleged to have been incompetent in the 1976 report you refer to. One objectionable feature of the report was that it left all of the TYP staff under a cloud on a subject that the authors of the report did not pursue in detail. The University had to negotiate with at least one staff member to avoid a lawsuit at the time. I am concerned that an inference will continue to be drawn, and follow individuals through their careers, that all staff in the TYP prior to the 1976 trouble were incompetent.

Had the article made it clear that Maureen Kelly was a TYP student prior to 1976, a reader could at least draw the conclusion that, notwithstanding the problems with the TYP in 1976, the program from its inception has been of significant personal benefit to many of its students. Maureen Kelly is proof of this, although your editorial certainly leads one to think otherwise.

I hope that some way can be found to redress this unintentioned insult.

J.G. Dimond

*Secretary, Governing Council
University of Toronto*

As a former staff member of the Transitional Year Program, I congratulate Maureen Kelly, one of my students, on winning a Moss scholarship. Her achievement is her own. We of the program are only proud to have afforded such a fine student the opportunity to begin so successful a university career.

My letter is not simply to congratulate Maureen Kelly, however. It is to point out that whatever

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

we, the staff of TYP, did to assist Maureen Kelly, we did in 1973, in the program that the editorial calls full of "undue Marxist influence, racial tensions and incompetent teachers". The editorial quotes from a report, one that the University at the time called an internal document (thus narrowly escaping a lawsuit), and thus revives it.

Had the editorial stated when Maureen Kelly was a student in the TYP about which she spoke so glowingly, it could have done much finally to lay at rest the effects of that report. In fact, had the history of the TYP and its students from the early years been pursued, the many students who have completed university degrees been noted, how many found their experience in TYP as valuable as did Maureen Kelly, the short history of the program might have been written differently. It might also have been noted that some of that very staff whom the report castigated fought to institute TYP at the University of Toronto. TYP began in the black community as a tutorial program at the Home Service on Bathurst St. In the early years, when the TYP staff were working out the shape of the program, with no more dissension than many a university department, it managed to give many students entree into university, Maureen Kelly included. By the time the report of the Kelly task force was issued, reinstating TYP, these very incompetents had played a major role in convincing the University of Toronto, not consistently friendly to the program, that to fund and house such an enterprise was part of its historic mission. Finally, it might have been indicated that the revived and again successful TYP has continued to employ some of these same "incompetents".

I chose not to work at the new TYP because I am co-ordinating a

program at Atkinson College, York University, devoted to assisting part-time mature students who require refurbishing of their academic skills. I have three degrees from the U of T, the third, a PhD in English. I taught four years for TYP and found my work there and the students stimulating, challenging and exciting.

Leslie Sanders
Toronto

The editorial was intended as a celebration of scholarship, not revival of past bitterness. We regret any unintended insult to those concerned.
Editor.

I found James Montagnes' article on "Images" very interesting but regret he did not mention in regard to Norman Bethune his pioneering work on blood transfusion during the Spanish Civil War — one of his greatest achievements.

A.E. Mullin
Hamilton

I enjoyed the article on stamps honouring U of T people.

Griffith Taylor is on an Australian 1976 stamp (Scott number 654). He lectured to me on climatology in graduate school.

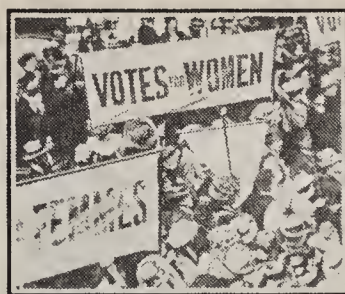
W.F.M. Buscombe
Northwestern University
Evanston

Just a line to let you know how much I appreciate the challenge of the Graduate Tests. I only used my university education, in the professional sense, for one year after getting my M.A. in meteorology. At that point I married a farmer, so for the past 30 years the greatest use of my grey matter has been in multiplying recipes or aiding my seven kids with their homework.

Then along came the Graduate Tests. The first one or two were complete mysteries but then I began to get the old wheels in gear. Now I'm most annoyed if I can't get them in one or two sittings. I found the March/April one a little more difficult than the last few, but I think I finally got it unravelled. My entire household was weary of my muttering to myself for two weeks — "Setting aside half ours in show". At last the clues slipped into place. Hurrah!

Anyway, keep them coming!

Lillian M. Flint
Paradise Valley, Alta.



DAY OF ISSUE CANADA POST OFFICE JOUR D'ÉMISSION POSTES CANADIENNES



I was interested to read in the May/June issue about U of T graduates who had been honoured on postage stamps.

On March 4, 1981, the post office honoured on a stamp a woman who was twice refused admission to the U of T.

Emily Howard Jennings applied to the University and was refused by the senate. She then attended normal school and graduated with a first class certificate in 1854. She was appointed principal of a Brantford public school. In 1856, she married John Stowe.

In the early 1860s she applied to the chancellor to enrol in medicine. She was refused and the chancellor told her "he hoped he would never see the day when women would darken the doors of the University of Toronto".

Emily Stowe replied that she would make it her business that they did.

She went to New York and studied at the New York Medical College for Women. She graduated from there and returned to practise in Toronto in 1867. Dr. Stowe was instrumental in founding the Women's Medical College; the Women's College Hospital uses its hospital charter. The college was disbanded when women were admitted to U of T.

Dr. Stowe and Lady Aberdeen were founders of the woman's suffrage movement in Canada. In 1877, Dr. Stowe organized the Toronto Women's Literary and Science Club which became the Women's Suffrage Club in 1883.

Hudson J. Stowe
Niagara-on-the-Lake

Elva Starkman talks about masculine pride (and how foolish it can be).



Elva Starkman, President, Entre Amis

In this city of so-called macho males, being cool is supposedly what it's all about. But I challenge anyone to tell me what's cool about sitting home alone when you could be out enjoying yourself. There's absolutely no benefit to pride if it hinders self-expression.

Entre Amis is a service that makes it easier for compatible men and women to meet each other. Men and women who are intelligent enough to know that bars, dating services and companions wanted columns don't hold the answer. People whose involvement in their careers doesn't allow them the time it takes to meet new friends.

If you think it means swallowing some of your pride to make that first telephone call, think about how little you've got to lose and how much you've got to gain.

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Monday to Friday.

The question at issue is not, I think, whether the U of T can be turned into a Canadian version of Harvard but why in the world in the 1980s anyone would imagine that such a change might be desirable. I would have thought that the most sensible use for any spare dollars that the Ontario university system has would be to turn one of its members into a school where education is a likely result of attending same.

George Hendry
Scarborough

In the March/April issue of *The Graduate* — a most interesting one by the way — there is reference in the article "Varsity Sings the Blues" to the concerts which were a feature of life in the summers of the '30s and '40s and took place in Varsity Arena.

They were not Toronto Symphony Orchestra (T.S.O.) concerts. They were always known as The Proms and had nothing to do with the T.S.O. other than that the players were in large part members of both orchestras.

The Proms had an interesting beginning and were more closely asso-

ciated with the University of Toronto than is perhaps now remembered.

The first Proms were held in the Eaton auditorium. They came into being because a few of the string players of the T.S.O. came to see my father who was at that time (1933 or 1934) vice-principal of the Conservatory. The purpose of their visit was to talk to someone they thought might be sympathetic about their dilemma: no summer concerts, a late start to the fall season and no money coming in for a period of some months.

My father [Healey Willan] brought the problem home to our dinner table and it was my mother's suggestion of a summer series of concerts, say one a week at very low admission, modelled on the London Proms, that started my father thinking.

Eaton's auditorium was secured and, if memory serves me, at either a token rent or no rent at all. My father conducted the first year's concerts. For the second season, it was thought that a place where people could be outside for the intermission would be desirable.

I well remember a lovely spring morning when my father's friend,

Leopold Stokowski, was in town and the two of them talked about a Prom hall. Somehow Varsity Arena came into the conversation and the two of them sped off to test the resonance of the building with a couple of my mother's hammers. They banged away happily and both pronounced it an excellent hall for sound.

The arena was secured for a concert every Thursday night all summer long. For the second season, my father persuaded Reginald Stewart to take on the regular conducting of the Prom orchestra. Stewart was his pupil and my father really wanted to spend the entire summer working on his first symphony. And as I look back now, I think there were other orchestral works he wanted to score.

The arena made a splendid concert hall. It was a very popular feature of summer in Toronto. Tickets were always low: 75 cents, 50 cents and 25 cents. Intermissions were spent on a grassy slope south of the arena. Eskimo pies at a nickel were popular and no one had to line up for tickets to buy them! Siegfried's theme called us back for the second half.

What began as my father's concern and my mother's bright idea became quite an institution. Perhaps music may once again become part of a revitalized Varsity Arena, as it was described, "a nice compact multipurpose facility".

With all best wishes to a splendid magazine.

Mary Willan Mason
Toronto

Please find enclosed \$10 in bank notes left over from a holiday in Canada last year. "Fundamentals of Growth" (Jan./Feb. issue) was alone worth the price.

You need not be concerned any more about the dearth of Nobel prizes awarded to Canadians. I predict one very soon for ten-year-old Paula Tiberius who etched her poignant poem about divorce with a diamond cutter.

She has been wounded by what man has put asunder. Dr. Manktelow and his associates, on the other hand, are dedicated to suturing what has been sundered (May/June issue). Their work borders on the miraculous. They deserve stardom.

The editorial staff of *The Graduate* also merits high praise for the constant quality of the magazine, the length of which is just right and the frequency of publication ideal.

Joseph Armesto
Paris

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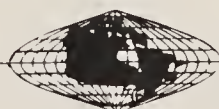
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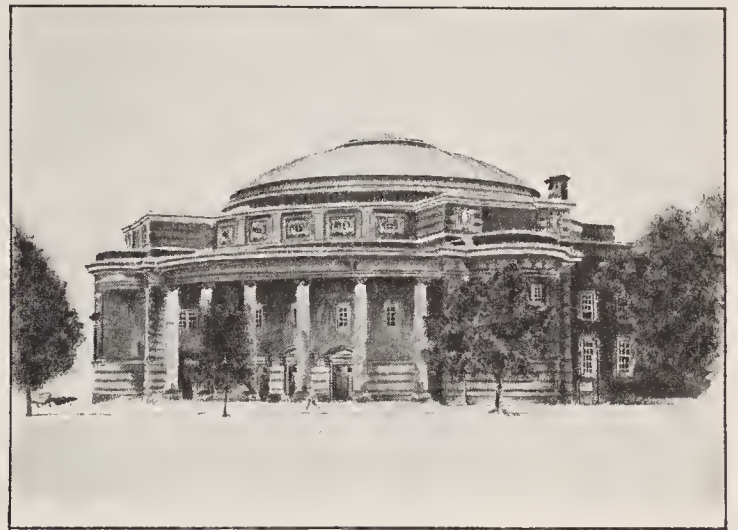
EXCLUSIVE OFFER!

FOR UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI!

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Hart House



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IDEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!



University College

These beautiful sketches of the University of Toronto are the work of Ernest Pang. The detail in this artist's meticulous sketches is unparalleled in artistic quality. A special limited edition of 475 prints of each original is being offered to the alumni of the University of Toronto. Each individual print is hand signed and numbered by the artist.

The sketches are 10"x14", printed on quality cream-white coloured Mayfair stock in chocolate brown ink (using the half-tone process in order to capture every exquisite detail.)

Bronze contemporary frames, measuring 14" x 18", and fully assembled, are available upon request.

Remember, only 475 hand signed and numbered prints of each sketch are being produced, so hurry and order yours now!



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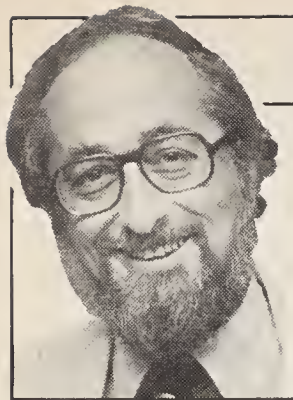
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THE BIG LEAGUE/BY IAN MONTAGNES

INTRODUCTIONS TO EXCELLENCE

It is September again — a time of initiations, of freshmen paraded around the campus in a melee of orientation. The rituals are diluted, some might say: there are fewer funny caps, the humour is less violent, than in the past. Still, engineering turns out the Brute Force Committee; some first-year class appears in pyjamas; Trinity has its cakefight.

(Initiation was tame, of course, a generation ago as well. The high point of my own was the defence of Holwood Hall — once the home of Sir Joseph Flavelle, but in 1949 a men's residence — against a raiding party from Victoria College. Our ammunition, hurled from the mansion's beaux-art front, was a gross or two of rock-hard stale bagels. Ethnic, and effective.)

The best initiation I ever observed took place in 1960. It was the creation of Moffatt Woodside, then principal of University College, and it began at a dinner in the Great Hall of Hart House. With this formal introduction to university life, the principal welcomed the Class of 6T4 to their new community — one united by a common interest in hard thinking.

Next day, he introduced them to some of their senior colleagues. J.

Tuzo Wilson, proponent of continental drift, told of travelling to 70 countries in pursuit of geophysical truth. Donald Creighton spoke of the joy of discovery in historical research. W.A.C.H. Dobson explained why, after a brilliant wartime career, he had elected life as a scholar of ancient Chinese. Frank Wetmore spoke of the pleasures of the scientific approach. Vincent Bladen, dean of arts, described his own student days at Oxford and what they had meant to him in later life. William Blatz relived his successful battle against public opinion over the education of children. Tom Goudge engaged in a spontaneous discussion with the freshmen about philosophical concepts of academic freedom.

What a start to university!

The seven professors had been invited, Principal Woodside explained, to help the new students recognize from the beginning two things. First, that they had joined "the big league — the biggest there is". Second, the "big truth that hard thinking brings a rare kind of satisfaction".

Moffatt Woodside is no longer with us, nor his form of initiation. But the incoming student with curiosity will find ample evidence of the academic

big-leaguers who preceded him. The University of Toronto has relatively few buildings named for patrons and donors. More bear the names of scholars who infused the campus with their intellectual energy, who made it a dynamo of mindpower. For example: the E.J. Pratt Library, the McLennan Physical Laboratories, the Galbraith Building, the MacMillan Theatre, Innis College.

With luck, the first-year student will encounter some of the present big-leaguers in person. If not, he or she will certainly make use of their books. It would be invidious to single out examples: this year's books are part of a stream that goes back through Northrop Frye and Marshall McLuhan and Barker Fairley and William Boyd and Etienne Gilson through a century of research and writing. Shelves on shelves of them carry Toronto's mindpower beyond the lecture hall to the international arena. I've always liked the story of a young man, newly arrived at Oxford and thrilled at the opportunities presented by that ancient seat of learning, who found that his first textbook had been written by his father back at the University of Toronto.

Some time after the initiation which opens this column, Moffatt Woodside told me with great relish of an incident that illustrated what he meant by the big league. The vice-chancellors of the universities of the British Commonwealth were meeting in Toronto, and at a formal dinner one of the senior Australian delegates turned towards him.

"Didn't someone from Toronto," the visitor asked, "write *Puritanism and Liberty*?"

"Yes," said Woodside. "A.S.P. Woodhouse."

"And wasn't it someone else from here who wrote *Christianity and Classical Culture*?"

"Yes again. Charles Cochrane."

"Well," said the Australian, "any university that produces two books like that in a generation can be proud."

At this point in the story Moff smiled modestly.

"I forebore," he said, "from telling him that both men came from a single college" ■

PRINCIPAL
MOFFATT
WOODSIDE
WITH THE NEW
CLASS OF 6T4



BISMARCK, GIRAUDOUX & BOOZER BROWN

LECTURES

Herodotus and Athens.*Friday, Oct. 2*

Prof. W.G. Forrest, Wykeham Professor of Greek History, University of Oxford; Mary White memorial lecture. George Ignatieff Theatre, Trinity College. 8 p.m.
Information, 978-2576.

Financial Planning Series.*Mondays, Oct. 5 to 26.*

Four seminars, sponsored by Young Alumni Association, on personal banking and loans, real estate, stocks and bonds, and investment overview. Innis College Town Hall. 7.30 p.m. Registration \$10.
Information and registration: Department of Alumni Affairs; 978-8990.

Larkin-Stuart Lectures 1981.*Tuesday to Thursday, Oct. 13 to 15.*

Most Rev. Edward Walter Scott, Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Christianity and the Social Order. Auditorium, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W. 8 p.m.
Information and free tickets: Office of Convocation, Trinity College; 978-2651.

Invention, Innovation and Energy Cycles: The Last 300 Years and the Next Fifty.*Wednesday, Oct. 14.*

Cesare Marchetti, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria; SGS Alumni Association lectures. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.
Information: Department of Mechanical Engineering, 978-3042.

Western Separatism and Canadian Political Economy.*Thursday, Oct. 22.*

Prof. Lawrence Pratt, University of Alberta; SGS Alumni Association lectures. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.
Information: Department of Sociology, 978-3411.

Architecture as a Medium of Public Relations in the Time of Alexander the Great.*Monday, Oct. 26.*

Prof. Homer Thompson, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton; Snider visiting professor to Scarborough

College. Details to be confirmed.

*Information, 284-3243.***You and Your Good Health.**

Series on holistic medicine, presented by Associates of Erindale.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

How to do your own check-up.

Dr. Doug Wilson.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

Disease, Illness and Health: The coming and present revolution.

Dr. Norman White.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Creating a Healthy Society: Public policy as if health mattered.

Dr. Trevor Hancock.

All lectures will be in 2074 South Building, Erindale College. 8 p.m.

Tickets: series \$7.50; single \$3.

Information and tickets: Campus Events, Erindale College, Mississauga, L5L 1C6; 828-5214.

Industrialization and Social Change in 19th Century Germany.*Monday, Nov. 9.***Germany under Bismarck.***Tuesday, Nov. 10.*

Prof. Wolfram Fischer, Free University Berlin, will give two lectures,

Monday at 4 p.m., Tuesday at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Centre for International Studies and Goethe Institute. Place to be confirmed.
Information, 978-3350.

CONFERENCE

Germany in the 19th Century.*Tuesday to Saturday, Oct. 6 to 10.*

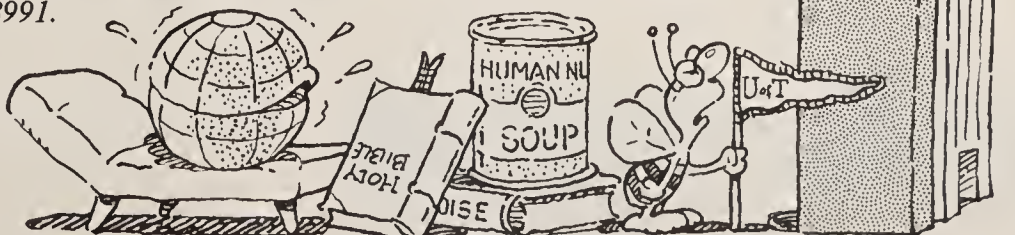
Scholars from Canada, the U.S. and Federal Republic of Germany will participate in a series of public seminars on various aspects of 19th century German life and culture. The symposium is being held in connection with a major exhibition of 19th century German art at the Art Gallery of Ontario, and has been arranged by the Faculty of Arts and Science and Goethe Institute in association with Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany. All seminars will be held in 179 University College, Tuesday to Friday from 1.10 p.m. and Saturday from 9 a.m.
Information, 978-3391.

Canadian Perspectives, Fall 1981

An informal, academically-oriented lecture and discussion series for senior alumni and friends will be presented on Mondays. Lectures will be given in the media room (179) of University College from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

Prof. Northrop Frye will give the first lecture on Sept. 28. There will be no lectures Oct. 5 or 12, the series will be resumed on Oct. 19 for eight weeks to Dec. 7. Speakers and topics will be:
 Chancellor George Ignatieff on the North-South dialogue.
 Prof. Elizabeth Bright-See on human nutrition.
 Prof. Harvey Dyck on the faculty's view of U of T.
 Prof. Alexandra Johnston on the Bible as literature.
 Prof. W.G. Friend on insects and their impact on human history.
 Dr. Alistair Munro on new trends in psychiatry.
 Dean Blanche van Ginkel on Canadian architecture.
 Bernard Shapiro on the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Registration fee, which includes one luncheon, is \$21 per person. Please make cheques payable to UTAA — Senior Alumni.
For further information or to register: Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1; telephone (416) 978-8991.



ILLUSTRATIONS BY THACH BUI

PLAYS & OPERA

Glen Morris Studio Theatre.

Sept. 23 to 26 and Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

"Tooth of Crime" by Sam Shepard.

Oct. 28 to 31 and Nov. 4 to 7.

"The Main Thing" by Nikolai

Evreinov. First two of four plays,

Graduate Centre for Study of Drama
1982 studio season.

Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$1.

Information, 978-8668.

Scarborough College.

November.

"The Mad Woman of Chaillot" by

Giraudoux, presented by college

drama students.

Information, 284-3243.

Hart House Theatre

**Court Theatre and Dances of
Okinawa.**

Oct. 29.

8 p.m. Ticket prices to be confirmed.

Information: Community Relations

Office, 978-6564.

Drama Centre 1982 Season.

Nov. 18 to 21 and 25 to 28.

"Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are
Dead" by Tom Stoppard, directed
by Timothy Fort.

Jan. 20 to 23 and 27 to 30.

"Tartuffe" by Molière.

March 3 to 6 and 10 to 13.

"Dear Brutus" by J.M. Barrie.

Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets:

season subscription \$15, students
and senior citizens \$7.50; single \$6,
students and senior citizens \$3.

Information, 978-8668.

MacMillan Theatre.

Nov. 20, 21, 27 and 28.

"La Perichole" by Offenbach:

First production by Opera Division,
Faculty of Music, 1982 season.

Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$6,

students and senior citizens \$3.

Information, 978-3744.

EXHIBITIONS

19th Century German Books.

To Oct. 5.

The industry and art of publishing in
19th century Germany are illustrated
in material drawn from University's
collection. Robarts Library. In
conjunction with major exhibition at
Art Gallery of Ontario; other exhibi-
tions at AGO and York University.

Scarborough College.

Sept. 28 to Oct. 23.

Roy Kiyooka, photographs.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday,

9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to

5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Erindale College.

Oct. 5 to 29.

Contemporary Quebec Prints and

Drawings (on loan from University of
Sherbrooke).

Nov. 2 to 22.

Jim Cave, serigraphs, drawings.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday,

10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday,

2 to 5 p.m.

CONCERTS

EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

Thursday Afternoon Series.

From Oct. 1.

Annual series of lecture demonstra-
tions, recitals and lectures in Walter
Hall at 2.10 p.m. will begin for the fall
term on Oct. 1 and continue each week
(except Oct. 8) to Dec. 3. Details are
in Faculty of Music's booklet, Events
1981/82, available from box office,
Edward Johnson Building.

U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

Conductor Victor Feldbrill, program
includes Harp Concerto by Ginastera.

MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$3, students and senior
citizens \$1.50.

U of T Wind Symphony.

Sunday, Oct. 18.

Conductor Melvin Berman, program
includes Symphony No. 9, (1945) by
Shostakovich. MacMillan Theatre.

3 p.m.

Faculty Artists Series.

Saturday, Oct. 24.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

First two in series of four concerts
planned and performed by the
faculty's artists; solo and ensemble
works in variety of musical styles in
each program; future concerts,
Saturdays, Feb. 6 and 27.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m.

Tickets: series \$18, students and
senior citizens \$9; single \$6, students
and senior citizens \$3.

U of T Concert Choir.

Sunday, Nov. 8.

Conductor William Wright, program
will feature Musicalische Exequien
by Schutz. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.

Special Concerts Series.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Christa Ludwig, mezzo-soprano. All
Schubert program. Convocation
Hall. 8 p.m. (Please note place.) First
of three concerts presented in co-
operation with CBC Radio; future
concerts (MacMillan Theatre)
Leonard Rose, cello, Feb. 14; and
Charles Rosen, piano, March 23.

Tickets: series \$20, students and
senior citizens \$7; single \$8, students
and senior citizens \$3.

Melvin Berman, Oboe.

Sunday, Nov. 22.

Program includes world premiere
of sonata for oboe and piano by
Oskar Morawetz written for Prof.
Berman. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.

Information on all concerts in Edward
Johnson Building available from box
office, 978-3744.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Twilight Concert Series.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

Robert Dodson, cello.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

Joanne Dorenfeld, soprano.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

James Anagnoson, piano.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Susan Prior, baroque flute and
recorder.

Concert Hall. 5.15 p.m.

HEALTH, EXERCISE AND FUN

The third HEFL — health, exercise
and fun in your lifestyle — program
is being offered for senior alumni and
friends in the Warren Stevens
Building of the Athletic Centre on
Tuesdays, Oct. 6 to Nov. 24 from
10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The course is designed to improve
participants' over-all fitness levels.
Registration fee is \$45 per person.
Those 65 years of age and older are
entitled to free membership in the
Athletic Centre. Enrolment is
limited and those interested are asked
to register as soon as possible.

For more information or to register:
Department of Alumni Affairs, 47
Willcocks St.; (416) 978-8991.



RESEARCH AND RELEVANCE IN SGSAA LECTURE SERIES

The School of Graduate Studies Alumni Association will present a series of five evening lectures bringing to the campus researchers, scholars and artists who can present their work in a stimulating fashion understandable to the general public. Many of the topics touch areas with consequences for society as a whole. Lectures will be followed by discussion involving the audience.

The first two lectures, in October, are listed in "Events" (see page 31). Scheduled for March and April are:

Prof. Saul Kripke, Princeton University; projected topics are modal logic, semantics, the philosophy of language and the theory of naming.

Prof. Charles Rosen, Harvard University; lecture entitled "Mountains and Song Cycles: Geological Description, Lyric Poetry and the Emergence of the German Lied".

Prof. Alan Boyde, University College, London; some aspects of the contribution of the scanning electron microscope to bio-medical research.

Details of the spring lectures will be given in future issues.

For more information: David Shulman, SGSAA lecture co-ordinator, School of Graduate Studies, 65 St. George St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1; telephone (416) 978-2385.

Noon Hour Concert Series.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Brenda Baranga, piano.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Mary Kenedi, piano.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Deborah Piotrowski, piano.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Susanna Remeny, harp.

Concert Hall. 12.15 to 1 p.m.

Information on all concerts at Conservatory available from publicity office, 978-3771.

HART HOUSE.

University Singers.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Conductor Diana Brault; program includes "Jesu, Priceless Treasure" by J.S. Bach. Great Hall. 8.30 p.m.

Information: Faculty of Music, 978-3744.

MISCELLANY

Homecoming.

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 2 and 3.
Featured years: 1961, 66, 71, 76.

Oct. 2: Oktoberfest I, front campus, 8.30 p.m.

Oct. 3: Float parade, King's College Circle, 10 a.m.; lunch and campus tours, Hart House, 12 noon; homecoming football game, Varsity Stadium, 2 p.m.; Oktoberfest II, front campus, 8.30 p.m.

Tickets \$12 (includes football game, two Oktoberfest pubs and lunch); single event tickets also available.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs; 978-8990.

SCM Homecoming 1981.

Friday to Sunday, Oct. 2 to 4.

Special events will include:

Oct. 3: Boozer Brown game, 12 noon; reception and dinner, 6.30 p.m., for featured years.

Information: Alumni Office, St. Michael's College; 921-3151.

Football.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

Blues vs Western. 2 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

Blues vs York. 7 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 30.

Blues vs Guelph. 2 p.m.

All games in Varsity Stadium.

Tickets: box seats \$6, reserved seats \$4, general \$3, students \$2.

Information: Department of Athletics & Recreation; 978-3437.

Other intercollegiate schedules include rugby, soccer and men's and women's hockey and basketball.

Information and ticket prices, 978-3443.

Installation of Principal.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Prof. Alexandra F. Johnston will be installed as principal of Victoria College. Degrees will be conferred on Victoria graduates. Convocation Hall. Evening time to be confirmed.

Information: Registrar's Office, Victoria College; 978-3800.

Book Sale.

Wednesday to Friday, Oct. 21 to 23.

Friends of the Library, Trinity College, sixth annual book sale. All kinds of books needed. Seeley Hall. Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m.; Thursday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Friday, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Opening night admission 50 cents, refreshments.

Information and book collection, 978-2651.

Book Sale.

Wednesday to Friday, Nov. 4 to 6.

University College third annual book sale. Book donations welcomed.

West Hall. Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m.;

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Information and book collection, 978-8746.

Convocations.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Honorary graduand, Rev. A.B.B. Moore.

Thursday, Nov. 26.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Honorary graduand, Prof. Robertson Davies.

Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m.

Art Auction.

Friday, Nov. 27.

To raise funds for cultural centre in Mississauga. Co-sponsored by Erindale, Port Credit Rotary Club and Visual Arts Mississauga. Erindale College.

Information, 828-5214.

Victoria Women's Association.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Open House. 7 to 9 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Professor Emeritus Laure Rièse,

Department of French. 2 p.m.

Wymilwood, Victoria College.

Information: Miss Kay Eaton, 489-8498.

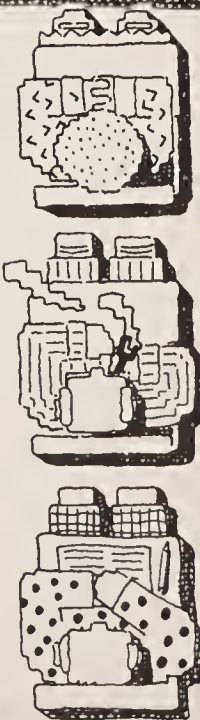
RETIREMENT

PREPARATION FOR RETIREMENT LIVING

The Senior Alumni course offering ideas and suggestions for making the most of retirement and adjusting to the changes that retirement brings will be presented again in a series of seven lectures on Tuesday evenings from Oct. 13 to Nov. 24 at 162 St. George St.

Fee for the series is \$20 per person or \$35 per couple. Cheques should be made payable to UTAA — Senior Alumni.

For further information or to register: Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1; (416) 978-8991.



THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 12

The winner of The Graduate Test No. 10 in the March/April issue was Kathie Harminc of Toronto. A copy of *Canada since 1945: Power, Politics and Provincialism* has been sent to her. We received a total of 231 entries.

The winner of Test No. 11 in the May/June issue will be in the Nov./Dec. issue since we must wait for the entries postmarked by June 30 but caught in the postal strike.

A number of readers have enquired what proportion of submissions are, in fact, correct. It is a peculiarity of cryptic clues that while they disguise the answer, they also tend to confirm it. Almost all submissions are correct.

For Test No. 12 the University of Toronto Press has generously provided a copy of *Canada and the Age of*

Conflict. Vol. 2: 1921-1948 The Mackenzie King Era by C.P. Stacey, University Professor Emeritus. Entries must be postmarked on or before Oct. 31. The solution will be in the next issue; the winner in Jan./Feb.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

ACROSS

1. No self-addressed envelopes will be returned in suitable time (6)
4. Summary: little girl taking little horse back to the south (8)
10. A flat area to plate with gold (7)
11. Mysteries solved in games (7)

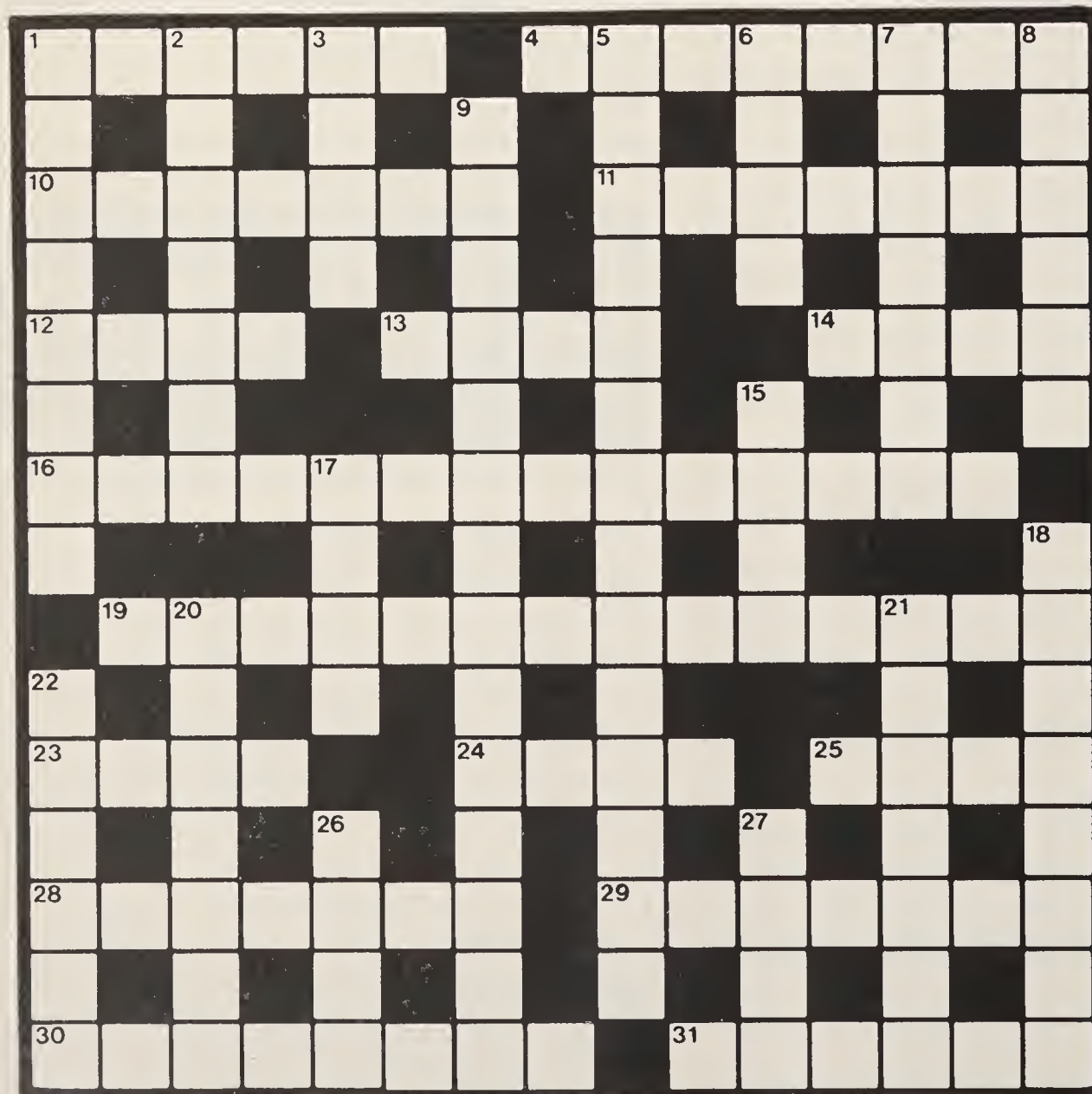
12. Travelled by horse — the sound way (4)
13. Metal guide (4)
14. Shape for 007's boss (4)
16. Is almost insane to reveal *National Enquirer's* speciality (14)
19. Royal bride's in to get back allotment that's falling apart (14)
23. Ready to tear apart the heart of men (4)
24. Gas extracted from butane — once (4)
25. Loud and soft stream (4)
28. Is nothing recent set apart? (7)
29. Two presents, not 18 (7)
30. Broken code put in before a brief account (8)
31. Castaway took wrong course (6)

DOWN

1. Point up before newspapers withhold from publication (8)
2. A gang above surrender (7)
3. Finished again (4)
5. Giving way to quicksand? (8,6)
6. God made no noise (4)
7. Call the boys about Mum being upset (7)
8. Points to identical eastern plant (6)
9. Overseer had splendid plan and went without a top (14)
15. A request for father to take in the French (4)
17. Eager singer is on the way up (4)
18. Wayne is disturbed and holds the lady no place in particular (8)
20. Plead for the mythology of little people? (7)
21. Disease of sick monster's home (7)
22. Carriage gets Arthur up to hold one in all right (6)
26. To hear forbidden poet (4)
27. We're pitched to a pitcher (4)

Solution to The Graduate Test No. 11

I	N	J	U	R	I	E	S	I	E	I
A	N	N	H	E	R	D	S	M	A	N
A	R	A	B	I	C	A	E	P	D	
C	R	I	L	O	C	A	L	I	Z	E
C	O	L	O	S	S	A	L	L	R	B
T	K	I	O	C	C	I	D	E	N	T
I	E	V	W	S						E
S	C	A	N	N	E	R	M	A	T	C
I		O		A	V	O	C			
D	E	R	A	N	G	E	D	E	N	S
E	E	S		V	E	R	A	C	I	T
W	I	S	T	E	R	I	A	E	A	
A	I	N	N	G	Y	R	A	T	E	
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